THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA:

ATLANTA, JANUARY 25, 1873.

Dead.

Died at the Cannon House, in this city, this morning at 7 o'clock, of inflammation of the stomach, in the 45th year of his age, Mr. Seaborn Howard, of Columbus. He was a courteous, warm-hearted gentleman, respected and loved by those who knew him. His remains will be taken to Columbus this evening for interment.

Summary of State News.

MACON.

Mr John R. Stephens, of Detroit, Michigan, died at the Brown House, Macon, on the 20th instant.——Mr. W. S. Davenport was knocked off a freight train on the Macon and Western Railroad on Wednesday and instantly killed. He was knocked off by a bridge.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

GRIFFIN.

There are several cases of small pox in Griffin.——The demand for fertilizers will be unusually heavy this season.—*Griffin News.*

SAVANNAH.

Washington Steam Fire Engine Company No 9, of Savannah, have accepted an invitation to visit Mechanics Fire Company of Jacksonville, Florida.——Walter G. Chalton, of Savannah, was admitted to the bar by Judge Schley on the 22d instant.——Mr. George D. Walker has been elected a Lieutenant of Chatham Artillery.——Hon. Edward C. Anderson has been elected Mayor of Savannah. The entire Democratic ticket is elected by a handsome majority.——What shall we do with our big fire bell? is the question in Savannah.—*News.*

The ladies of Christ Church have inaugurated an "Industrial School" for the poorer classes of children, who are thus taught to perfect themselves in the art of sewing.—*Advertiser.*

AUGUSTA.

Mr. J. O. Mathewson's trotting mare "Jessie Gray" was sold at auction in Augusta on Wednesday for $310. ——At a meeting of the stockholders of the Macon and Augusta Railroad in Augusta, on Wednesday last, the following Board of Directors were elected: J. P. King, S. D. Heard, W. J. Magrath, G. H. Hazlehurst, J. T. Gardiner, J. T. Barrett, J. K. Evans, Charles Estes, J. O. Mathewson, A. J. Lane, D. B. Sanford and L. N. Whittle. At a meeting of the board, W. J. Magrath, President of the South Carolina Railroad Company, was elected President, and Dr. J. A. S. Milligan re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. *Chronicle and Sentinel.*

COLUMBUS.

Five persons have died from the effects of the scalding received on the Julia St Clair. ——The deposits in the Columbus banks are larger than the corresponding period of last year. The countrymen have much more funds with which to commence farming operations.—*Columbus Sun.*

"J. N." is in Columbus.——Harry Watson, who was for several years pastor of the colored Baptist Church in Columbus, died on the 22d inst.—*Enquirer.*

NEWNAN.

The Dispatch, is a new paper, issued from Newnan. The first number contains the salutatories of J. W. Pearce, editor, and J. L. Birch, local editor.

WEST POINT.

Mr. E. Reese, junior editor of the News, has been elected President of the West Point Debating Society——Mr. John Gammell, living in Harris county, was shot and killed by Robert W. Richards on Saturday last—*News.*

GREENSBORO.

In a rencounter on Wednesday, in Greensboro, between Marshal J. S. Hall and Captain G. M. Burns, the former received a severe blow from a pistol, held in the hands of the latter.——The gin house of Mr. Joseph Grant and its contents, including four bales of cotton, at or near White Plains, were entirely destroyed by fire on last Thursday night. *Greensboro Herald.*

ROME.

The residence of Mr. S. R. McClung, in Polk county, with nearly all its contents, was burned on the 20th.—*Courier.*

CARTERSVILLE.

Real estate in and around Cartersville finds ready sale at good prices.—*Standard and Express.*

JUDICIAL REFORM—NO. 2.

Continuances and Witnesses.

Editors Constitution: A denial of justice is deemed the greatest evils that can befall any people living under a form of government. We have felt, and keenly felt this, in many of the measures of the Federal government since the war.

Next to a denial of justice, as an evil, is its twin brother, "a delay of justice," unnecessary and uncalled for.

In the procedure of our courts, suitors become discouraged, expenses of witnesses, and of parties consume the causes and their profits, until in utter dispair, parties surrender rights rather than litigate them. A cheap, certain, and speedy administration of law, is the desideratum of all good and law-abiding people.

By this, we can alone secure the purposes and objects of all good government.

There is some radical defeat in the present administration, or else it would not require a half score of years to adjudicate what ought to be disposed of in as many months.

The great and almost the universal cause of continuances in court is the result of absent witnesses. In a case involving many points and large amounts, where there is a number of witnesses, it would be a piece of good fortune to secure their attendance at court without any being absent. The result is the case is called. Nine witnesses out of ten may be in attendance, and have been for days. The absence of the tenth witness puts off the case, and here is valuable time and money lost to all parties.

My remedy for this is to compel every party to take the testimony of his witness by interrogatories, and to abolish in civil cases all grounds of continuance after the second term, except for Providential cause.

To avoid favoritism or corruption in the taking of interrogatories, I would have a public commissioner appointed for this purpose, in every county, by the Judge of the Superior Court, whose duty it should be to take testimony, and that interrogatories taken in the State (unless his taking them is waived) would be evidence in the courts without he executed them.

By doing this, you secure these advantages:

1. You turn loose from the court thousands of witnesses who now attend semi-annually, day after day, at great loss and inconvenience to themselves and at a heavy tax to the party and to the country.

2. You fully apprised on either side (for it is in writing) of all the evidence in the case, and know how to meet it if false, and are prepared to yield to it if true and conclusive.

3. Cases after the second term would be ready for trial and never continued only for providential cause, and hence these endless continuances with their fruitful crops of delay, ruin and insolvency would in a measure pass away.

4. I suppose it would discharge from attendance on court not less, on an average, than fifty men to each county; making over six thousand men semi-annually, who are detained week after week for years, when one hour before the court would recite their testimony and leave them free to go elsewhere as duty or inclination might lead them.

5. If your cause is taken to the Supreme Court, the whole of it is in paper. No failure of memory, no complaint of unfairness in the presiding Judge as to the testimony and no quarrel or disputes among counsel.

In one of the most important courts in England, with a jurisdiction similar to our Court of Ordinary, and through which the administration of nearly the whole property of the Kingdom passes, all testimony is taken by deposition, and experience has shown the mode is even more reliable and results more certain and satisfactory than in the courts of common law, where witnesses are sworn in person. MADISON.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 24, 1873.

Senate met at ten o'clock and was called to order by President Trammell.

Prayer was offered by Senator McAfee.

Roll called and yesterday's journal read and approved.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Harris from the 10th district.

Mr. Reese desired to make a personal explanation in regard to his remark in reference to the Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Blance, the bill to recover damages for the unlawful killing of a human being in certain cases, which was reported on adversely by the Judiciary Committee and lost, was taken up for the purpose of reconsideration.

Mr. Blance said this law was necessary to amend the present imperfect law. There is a palpable discrimination in favor of a husband and father as against an unmarried man.

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Wofford asked to be relieved from service on the Committee on Lunatic Asylum—agreed to, and Mr. Hudson was added to the committee in his stead.

The chairman of the Committee on Education reported back several bills to the Senate.

Several other committees reported bills.

A bill to define the duties of the Tax Receivers of various counties.

Also, a bill to amend the tax laws of this State, were taken up and read.

Mr. Winn offered a substitute for all the bills now before the Senate on this subject, which was read.

The chair announced the appointment of Senators Brown and Hester on the committee to investigate the case of Foster Blodgett.

The hour of 11 having arrived the special order for the day was taken up.

A bill to prescribe for paying off the public debt; to set apart a fund and prescribe a mode for raising the said fund.

Mr. Brown advocated this as a measure of importance to the people of this State. Our bonds ought to be taken up and stop the interest which would go to the enrichment of other States and foreign holders of Georgia bonds. The best financial policy that could be originated was to inaugurate and set apart a certain amount as an annual sinking fund.

Mr. McAffee opposed the passage of the bill. While he desired to see Georgia prosper, and the load of debt removed from the State, he did not believe this plan would meet the approbation of the people. Do not take the money from the school fund to pay these debts. The Constitution provides a way in which these debts could be met. Because the school system had proven a failure and a fraud, it was no reason why a plan could not be matured which would prove successful.

Before the twenty years expired, necessary to pay off these debts, many a bright-eyed boy, whose father sleeps in some lonely spot, unknown and forgotten, perhaps, would have to take his station in life without that education and preparation, which was contemplated by the school law, should have been his own. He hoped the bill would not pass

Mr. Jervis opposed the bill. If the intention of the bill was to use the school fund to pay these bonds on account of the evils of the school system, why not abolish the school law at once? Objections had been urged against the bill from the fact that it would take $150,000 from the school fund. This is true; but he believed that the present school system was but a mockery on the school system. Senators should be actuated by the same idea in the policy of State finances as they would in individual affairs. In twenty years, if this fund was set apart, and the present prices of our bonds were taken as a basis, it would be seen that $9,000,000 of bonds would have been taken up and this great incubus lifted from our State. But, if we set apart this fund and bought up promptly, annually, $150,000 worth of bonds, it was reasonable to suppose that these bonds would appreciate and our credit re-established. This fact, though would be counteracted from the fact that many of the bonds would mature anyway, and provision must be made for meeting them; this plan presented the very means for the providing a way for taking them up. Mr. Brown continued at some length, showing the many strong reasons which actuated him in advocating this important measure.

Mr. Cain opposed the bill. He too favored the entire abolishment of the present school system by a repeal than to kill it off by this plan, as it was sure to be done. Would it be a wise thing to pay off the public debt at the expense of a total destruction of her educational resources. If it was so important that this debt should be provided for, he thought the setting apart of only $150,000 would be a paltry sum, and he advocated more prompt measures to meet the debt.

If the school system was defective he was in favor of amending and perfecting it. Until this was done he was in favor of the law as it stood. Ignorance was the source of more misery and crime than any other cause. It would be a ruinous step, a step downward and backward.

The financial salvation of the State could be made, and the educational interest carried on up the same time. Look at those European nations who had fostered their educational interest. They had grown old in their experience, and we could learn a valuable lesson from them.

Message from the Governor transmitting a sealed communication, to which he called the attention of the Senate in executive session. Message received.

Mr. Arnow opposed the bill. To his mind a serious moral question was involved, and he did not feel at libery to place his hand in the school fund and apply it to other purposes. This measure, if passed, would entirely crush education, and from all over the State a voice of condemnation would be heard.

The previous question being called, the yeas and nays were demanded, and those voting yea are:

Messrs. Brown, Cameron, Crawford, Cone, Gilmore, Heard, Hester, Hillyer, Hudson, Kibbee, Kirkland, Knight, Lester, W. P. Mathews, Mattox, Nicholls, Peavy, Reese, Simmons, Winn, Wofford—21.

Those voting nay are:

Messrs. Anderson, Arnow, Blance, Brimberry, Cain, Clarke, Deveaux, Erwin, Jervis, McAfee, Payne, Peddy, Steadman—13.

The yeas were in excess and the bill was passed.

On motion the Senate went into executive session.

After the executive session a motion was passed inviting General A. H. Hansell to a seat on the floor.

Senate adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE.

House called to order by Speaker Bacon.

Prayer by Rev. John Jones.

Mr. Latham, of Campbell, moved to suspend the rules to take up bills for second reading. The motion did not prevail.

The special order of the day being the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Arkwright Manufacturing Company of Savannah was taken up.

Messrs. Hoge, of Fulton; Foster, of Richmond; McKibben, of Butts; Turnbull, of Banks, opposed the passage of the bill, and Messrs. McDaniel, of Walton; Walsh, of Richmond; Jones, of Burke; Phillips, of Echols, and Mercer, of Chatham, favored its passage. Mr. DuBose called for the previous question, which was sustained.

The motion to agree to the report was lost —yeas, 64; nays, 72.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, of Chatham, the bill was tabled for the present.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN AMERICUS.

On motion of Mr. Fort, of Sumter the rules were suspended and the bill to establish a permanent Board of Education in Americus was taken up. The Committee on Education recommended its passage. Report agreed to and bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Pierce, of Hancock, the bill to change and reduce the Judicial Circuits of this State was read the second time and referred to the Joint Committee, for amendments.

Mr. Carlton moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill incorporating the Bank of the University at Athens. The House refused to suspend the rules.

The roll of counties was called for the introduction of

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Rogers, of Whitfield—To repeal the act requiring Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public to keep dockets so far as relates to Whitfield county.

Also, to amend the act incorporating the city of Dalton.

Mr. Clements, of Walker—To repeal the act amending the act incorporating La Fayette.

Mr. Longley, of Troup—To authorise the the Ordinary of Troup county to draw his warrant in favor of N. L. Atkinson.

Also, to amend the law relative to the duties of Tax Receivers and Tax Collectors.

Also, to repeal section 17, article 7, of the Constitution relative to homestead.

Also, a resolution that the committees of the Senate and House on the Penitentiary be declared a joint committee to investigate the affairs of the Penitentiary, and report upon the same. Agreed to.

Mr. Hill, of Troup—To provide for the payment of insolvent criminal costs due to the county officers of Troup county.

HART COUNTY CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections made a report in the contested election case from Hart county, recommending that Allen S. Turner be seated. They reported that they found 21 illegal votes cast—20 were cast for Duncan and 1 for Turner. The vote as reported stood: Duncan 397, Turner 396.

Deducting the illegal votes makes Duncan's vote 377, and Turner's 395. The committee, therefore, recommend that the seat filled by Mr. Duncan be declared vacant and that Mr. Turner be seated.

Mr. Hoge, of Fulton, offered an amendment that Mr. Duncan be declared not entitled to his seat, and that Mr. Turner be seated, which was agreed to.

Mr. Phillips, of Echols, the Chairman explained that the Inferior Court of Hart county in 1854 established election precincts at the several law grounds or court grounds in the county.

The Justices of the Peace in the 1114th, 1116th and 1117th districts removed their court grounds and the precincts with them. The committee were of the opinion that the Justices of the Peace had no power to remove or alter election precincts, though they could remove their court grounds. If the three precincts were thrown out, it would not affect the election of Turner.

Pending the consideration of the measure a motion to adjourn was carried but not announced.

Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. Pierce, Bush, Teasely, Longley, Mercer, Adams, Jackson, Bostwick, Flynt, Bell, Eakes, Twitty, Dunlap, McLellan and Swearingen.

A motion to adjourn until Monday was lost.

House adjourned until ten A. M. to-morrow.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

INTERESTING WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Louisiana Muddle Again.

Snow Storm in New York.

WASHINGTON.

MISCELLANY.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Six men were drowned in the Ohio river at Evansville while attempting to skiff the river.

The severest snow storm of the season prevails in the northwest.

The bill repealing the lottery clause of the Public Library in Kentucky, was defeated in the Kentucky Senate yesterday.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Anthony was selected President of the Senate, *pro tem.*

A bill was introduced authorizing a pneumatic tube from New York to Chicago.

Spencer introduced a bill constructing public buildings at Montgomery, Alabama.

House proceedings unimportant.

The Louisiana Committee finding no witnesses present to testify concerning the election of Presidential Electors or United States Senators, closed doors to consider whether the decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court yesterday precludes them from going into any inquiry regarding the legal status of the present Louisiana State government.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 24.—A storm continued during last night, and snow is four inches deep this morning with a heavy sleet falling, and a cold northwest wind.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 24.—The Counsil will appoint a new Cuban Captain General. One thousand troops left Cadiz for Cuba to-day.

☞ The notorious Cora Pearl boasted one day at a dinner given to a few familiar friends, gentlemen well known at the Jockey Club, that she could not wear the most bizarre chapeau without having it copied at once. I may here remark that Miss Cora made her own designs, and if she wanted to make a present of a scarf pin or an oynx cap she always made a drawing of it. A bet was made upon this statement, and taking one of the visitor's hats, she smashed it, trampled it under foot, cocked up the brim, and jammed it in the crown, then dexterously trimmed it with ribbons, and stuck a white feather on the top.

It then had to be christened, and the name finally pitched upon was the "Rabagas." The improvised chapeau was worn in the Bois de Boulogne, and the next day a similar hat, but made of other materials, was placed in the windows of the modiste who supplied the inventor. A more ugly looking hat was never mounted upon the chignon of a lady, yet in a week it had become the mode, and for three long months "the Rabagas" has been all the fashion. Since it must have reached here ere this, it is well, perhaps, to give the origin of this monstrosity, born of a convivial dinner and a very damaged tile.

The Political Future of Mississippi.

The political future of Mississippi is involved in uncertainty and poised on a critical and perilous pivot. If the State should fall into the hands of Radicalism at the next election there can be no possible hope for its ultimate retrievement, but will be doomed to follow the destiny of the ill-fated Carolina. Nothing can avert the impending ruin but Conservatism, and we can conceive of no such plan that would not be defeated by the persistent interference of the chronic politicians who have so long and mercilessly cursed Mississippi. For the most part the State is possessed of a press represented by young and vigorous talent, but somehow, it cowers before the accustomed leadership of the chronics, and we contemplate the future of Mississippi with apprehension and alarm. *Water Valley Central.*

☞ Grace Greenwood gushes about Brownlow after the following style:

Looking down from my place, near the reporters' gallery (I always hover, Peri-like, just outside of that,) I caught sight, on a Senatorial desk, of the familiar shake of an attended foot, and looking again, saw Mr. Brownlow in his seat, still utterly unchanged, after the great change which several years ago left him a wreck in all but his keen intellect and inflexible will. There was the same pallid and impassive face, the same wasted, helpless and tremulous figure—a figure which the waves of political agitation seem to break against and pass round, but never more—which seems to have no reality about it, unless it be the power to occupy, till the live man comes. Yet there is something grand in the never-say die spirit of the grim old fighting parson of Tennessee.

Lord Lytton's Domestic Infelicities.

Lord Lytton's married life, like that of several of his illustrious compeers in literature, was rendered unhappy by the disturbing influence which is prettily termed the incompatibility of husband and wife in every case where the parties are of high station. He was married in 1827, when his literary life had just been tinted with the first flush of appreciation. She whom he selected for a wife was also known in literature. The interest excited by the union of two such gifted persons was much enhanced by a morbid sentiment, caused by the knowledge extant than that both of them were in delicate health. The description of them written at the time by "L. E. L." (Lettia E. Landon) increased this sentiment. Lord Lytton was described as "pale and fascinating," and the bride was depicted as surpassingly lovely.

And there came to many who read this an entrancing vision of two beautiful beings gliding through life, reluctant to leave the light of each other's presence, and made almost unaware of the approach of death by the love that possessed them. But as time passed and the weak couple grew in strength, the popular interest in them, except as author and authoress, departed, and was only revived by the story of their separation. Sir Edward had lost his "pale and fascinating" appearance, and the tender tints of Lady Lytton's cheek that had been described at her marriage as "like rose leaves crushed on ivory," had spread over her countenance and given her the florid complexion of a healthy matron, when, in 1836, that event was announced. The attention that was thus called to the life of the intellectual couple was short lived. Lord Lytton settled on his wife an annuity of £400, and she retired to privacy while he continued to tread the slippery ways of politics.

Soon Lady Lytton found that her expenses could not be met with her income, and as her husband advanced in worldly prosperity she began to utter complaints, to which he gave no attention. Becoming angered at this indifference toward what she deemed her sufferings, she began to use her pen against him publicly, and she issued several novels and pamphlets, wherein he was depicted in any but pleasing colors. This course was continued for years, but its lack of effect toward her desired object urged her to adopt different tactics. In the spring of 1858 Lord Lytton became a Cabinet Minister, and his seat in Parliament for Hertfordshire becoming vacant, it was necessary for him, in accordance with custom, to meet his constituents there in order to be rechosen.

Lady Lytton, then residing in Taunton, Somerset, hearing of his intention, determined to confront him before his supporters, charge him with his cruelty to her, and thus defeat his re-election. She circulated handbills announcing her intention, and thus gave his friends opportunity to defeat her in it. She arrived in Hertford early on the morning of the election. Having asked at what time the hustings would take place she was told at 12 o'clock, when the proper time was 11 o'clock. This misinformation was given to her by her husband's friends, who wished to avoid a scandal. Consequently her ladyship did not reach the hustings till the election was over and Lord Lytton was just closing his speech with a fervent tribute of admiration to the womanly beauty exhibited in the carriages about his stand.

Advancing towards him she caught his Lordship's eye. He immediately left his station and went to the house of a friend. As he disappeared she cried out "Coward!" and, turning to the people, for fifteen minutes rehearsed her sufferings on account of his action. This circumstance was unpleasant in its consequences to herself. It engendered a belief that she had become insane; and so, shortly after the incident, she was conveyed to a private asylum for the insane, at the instance of her husband, acting under the advice of physicians.

It may be that Lord Lytton was deceived by these doctors as to the state of Her Ladyship's mind. It is charitable to believe that he was so deceived, and, as he acted almost entirely under the direction of his solicitor, there is some basis for the belief. The incarceration of the lady excited much indignation among her friends in Taunton, who were sure of her sanity, and a great degree of interest throughout the kingdom. An investigation of her mental state was immediately made, and, having been pronounced perfectly sane, she was allowed to reside with her son.

☞ Of the newly-elected Arkansas Senator, the Memphis Appeal says: "Senator Dorsey was born in Vermont in 1840, and is therefore but thirty-two years of age, just two years over the constitutional limit. At an early age he removed to Northern Ohio, where he was educated, being a graduate of Oberlin, where he imbibed his political faith. When the war between the States broke out, he entered an Ohio regiment and served until the surrender, when he removed to Arkansas, with the fortunes of which State he has ever since been closely identified." Our correspondent of last Sunday's Appeal said of him: "He is kindly, amiable, full of generous impulses, liberal in his opinions, and esteems you none the less if you differ from him. One can't help liking Mr. Dorsey for his very honesty and directness of speech and generous thinking. He has read much, speaks admirably, has traveled over Europe, indulged a cultivated taste for the fine arts, and loves books. He is a good and true man. For the past two years Mr. Dorsey has been president of the wisely-managed Arkansas Central Railroad, having his home in Helena. If evidence of his worth were wanting, we find it in the fact that some of the best and oldest citizens of Helena exerted themselves to assure his election."

A HINT TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—"I served," says Thomas Jefferson in his Memoirs, "with General Washington in the Legislature of Virginia before the Revolution, and during it with Dr. Franklin in Congress. I never heard either of them speak more than ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point, which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the greatest points, knowing that the little ones would take care of themselves.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 24—Cotton quiet middling uplands 20¼; Orleans 21 3-8; sales 2,196 bales.

Flour quiet and firm. Wheat strong, for prime. Corn unchanged. Pork firm—new mess $14 cash and January delivery. Lard firm—western steam 8 5-16a8 3-8. Turpentine firm at 65½. Rosin steady at $3 80 for strained. Freights quiet and unchanged.

Stocks firm. Gold steady at 13½. Money firm at 7. Exchange—long 9½; short 10½. Governments very firm. State bonds dull and strong.

LONDON, January 24.—Consols 92¼a92¾. 5s 89¾.

PARIS, January 24.—Specie in the Bank of France has decreased one-half million francs.

LIVERPOOL, January 24—noon.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 9½; Orleans 10¼; sales of the week 64,000 bales; export 4,000; speculation 3,000; stock 445,000; American 96,000; receipts 50,000; American 33,000; actual export 3,000; afloat 398,000; American 265,000.

LATER—Cotton heavy; sales 8,000 bales; exports and speculation 1,000; shipped from Savannah and Charleston, January or February 9 13-16.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 24, 3 o'clock, P. M.

COTTON firm at 18a18¼.

EXCHANGE—Buying at par and selling at ½ premium.

FINANCIAL.—Gold buying at $1 10; selling $1 12. Silver buying $1 04; selling $1 07.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—Georgia 6s 75a77; 7s 84a86; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s, 70a72; 8s 80a82. Augusta 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock 93a95; Georgia Railroad bonds 95a98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 88a90; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock 89a91. Georgia Banking and Trust Company stock $1 10a1 15.

HARDWARE.—Hollowware, Savery's, 7c. Belting 20 per cent. off list. Fairbanks' scales, list net. Manilla rope 25 c; Cotton 30c; Jute 15c; greenleaf 7¼a7½. Cotton cards $6 00 per dozen. Axle grease $21 00 per gross. Picks, common, 16½; steel 17½; mattocks 18½, axe helves $1 50a3 per dozen.

LEATHER.—Calf-skins—domestic $39a44 per dozen; French $45a66. Harness leather 38a45c per pound; sole leather, hemlock, 29a33½; oak 50a70c; split 40c; kips, coutry, 50a60 per pound.

POWDER AND SHOT.—Blasting powder $2 25; rifle powder per keg, 25 pounds, $7 25; half kegs $4; quarter kegs $2 25. Patent shot, bag, $3 25.

IRON—Tire 1 1-2 inches to 4 by 1 1-2, $6; smaller sizes 50 cts advance. Rod, 12c. Axes, Collins' $14 00a15 00; Clark's $13 50. Shovels, Ames', $15 00; Roland's $13 00; Stone's $13 50. Solid cast-steel R. R, 18. Coffee mills $3 75a10 00. Cast-steel 25c; springs 22; axles 10a11; sad iron 7; horse shoe nails 20a25; L B, Hames, $8 00, Andirons $65a$1 50.

PRINTS.—Wamsutta 9; Bedford 9; Amoskeag 10a10½; Arnold 10, Albions 11½; Richmond 11½; Spragues 11½; Dunnells 11½.

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown Domestics—Graniteville, 7-8, 11; Trion, 7-8, 11; Augusta 7-8, 11½; Graniteville, 4-4, 13; Trion, 4-4, 13; Augusta, 4-4, 13; Graniteville, 3-4 9½; Augusta, 3-4, 16½; light osnaburgs 14½; heavy osnaburgs 16½c; Yarns $1 65. Roswell shirtings, 7-8, 11½; 4-4, 13. Checks 14½a16.

BEEF CATTLE.—Buying prices, gross 3a4½; net 6a9.

MUTTON.—Buying prices, gross 3½a4½; net 10c.

HOGS.—Buying prices, gross $4 90a5 15 on foot; net $7.

FRESH MEATS.—Dressed beef by the side, per pound, 6a9; retail 10a15. Mutton, whole, dressed 10a12½, retail 10a15. Hogs, dressed, 7; 10a12½ retail. Veal, dressed, 10; retail 12½ a15. Corned beef in kegs 12½; retail 12½.

SAUSAGES.—Linked, fresh, wholesale 15; retail 17a20; linked, smoked 15; retail 20. Sausages in 50 lb cans, green, 15. Bologna, smoked, in bags, 15; retail 20a25. Hogshead cheese, wholesale 15; retail 20. Blood pudding 15; retail 20. Liver pudding, wholesale 15; retail 20.

BUTCHER'S MEATS—Retail prices, corned beef in kegs 12½c; spiced 15c; hogs 8c; mutton 10a12½c; veal 10c; Sausages 15a17c; soup bone 10a20.

BAGGING AND TIES.—Gunny 15; magnolia and other Western brands 15½a16; double anchor and Ludlow 16. Ties 8½a9.

BACON.—Shoulders 6¾.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders 6, C. R. sides new meat 8; clear sides 8½c.

LARD.—We quote buckets, 12; cans and kegs 10½; tierces, 9½.

FLOUR.—Fancy $10 50; extra family $9 50; family $8 25; superfine $7 50

GRAIN.—We quote white corn 85; mixed, 82; in ear, 85. Wheat best quality $2; red wheat $1 80a1 90. Oats 58a65. Rye $1 15a$1 20. Barley $1 10a1 15.

GROCERIES.—We quote: Sugars—Crushed Granulated and Powdered 14½. Coffee A 13½; for Extra C 13; Yellow C 12½. Brown 11½a13. Tallow 7. Liverpool salt $2 30; Virginia salt $2. The various brands of soap from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6a7½c per box Georgia Soap Factory—5a7c per pound. Candles—full weights 21a21½. Ginger 18a20. Pepper 25a28. Corn meal 85. Starch 6½a10. Rice 8½ for tierces. Java Coffee 27a30. Rio 22a24. New Orleans syrup 72a75; Molasses—hhds. 27; bbls. 32. Cheese, factory 17a18.

FISH.—Mackerel, No. 3, bbls., $10 50; No. 3, half bbls., $7 00; No. 3, half bbls., $5 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 50 No. 3, kits, $1 25

HAY.—Western timothy $37a [illegible] see $30a35.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Buying prices from wagons. Eggs 25c; chickens 15a20; country butter 18a22a25; Tennessee butter 25a30

STEEL.—Solid cast steel railroad 18c; cast steel 22c.

NAILS.—Per keg, 10d to 60d, $5 75; 8d, $6 00, $6 25; 4d, $6 50; 3d, $7 75; fine, $9 25 finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75c on above prices.

FRUIT.—Apples, Southern $3 00a2 50 per barrel; Northern $4 00a5 25 per barrel. Bananas retail at 5c, or six for 25c. Coccoa-nuts 10a15c. Oranges 5a10c. Lemons 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Retail from Stores: Sweet Potatoes $1 60 per bushel, 50c per peck. Table Peas $1 50. Turnips 25c per peck. Onions 50c per peck. Irish potatoes 50a60 per peck; $2 00 per bushel. Cabbage 10a25 apiece. Dressed chickens, retail, 15c per pound; turkeys 15a18c per pound.

BARLOW HOUSE,
AMERICUS, GEORGIA,
WILEY JONES..........Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The proprietor flatters himself, from his long experience in the business, that he can and will give general satisfaction. The house is kept open from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M. The Omnibus meets all night trains, and attentive porters are at the Depot for the house.

HEARD HOUSE,
LaGrange..........Georgia.
BY GEORGE C. HEARD.

THIS House has been recently thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The tables always supplied with the best the market affords. Porters will be found at the Depot on every arrival of the Trains to take charge of baggage.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER.

IT has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidneys and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Pysical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating and Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over diseases, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets.

WHITNEY BRO'S, Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by HEARD, CRAIG & CO., and Druggists generally. jan7-3codd6m

SASSEEN HOUSE,
(Formerly United States Hotel.)
CORNER ALABAMA AND PRYOR STREETS
Atlanta, Georgia.
E. R. SASSEEN, Agent..........Proprietor

☞ Terms—Transient Boarders, per day, $2. Single meal and lodging, 50 cents. sep23—dtf

THE YANCY HOTEL,
BY MISS E. C. YANCY, LATE OF VIRGINIA,

WOULD respectfully inform her numerous patrons of the Dougherty House, that she has recently purchased the Brick Hotel in Newnan, Georgia, (better known as the McDowell House,) where she would be pleased to see her old friends and the traveling public. She pledges herself that nothing will be left undone to make guests comfortable.
jan5—dtf Prof. Wm. WELLS, Clerk.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

PLATT & CO.,
FURNITURE EMPORIUM,
Nos. 7 and 9 James' Bank Block,
ATLANTA, - - - - GEORGIA.

HAVING fitted up our rooms, we will be pleased to show the public our new and elegant stock of FURNITURE, just received, and bought exclusively from manufacturers in Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western markets.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine the grand display of

French Flowers.

WHICH ARE OF OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION. dec21—dtf

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!

MY FRIENDS, PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL are hereby informed that I have removed my Cigar Manufactory from Garnett street to NO. 4 BROAD STREET, next door to No. 1 Engine House, where I hope to see all my old customers and many new ones. I still manufacture the

Clear Havana Partagas, Moscovita and Henry Clay,

which I claim to be the finest Cigars ever manufactured this side the ocean, and equal to the best imported brands. Manufactured here they are 25 per cent. cheaper, as the tax on imported cigars amounts to that much. I import direct the best grades of Havana Tobacco. Manufactory No. 4 Broad street, wholesale and retail, and retail stand 54 Whitehall street. [dec21-d3m] P. H. ENGELBERT.

THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE PASSENGER ROUTE.

REORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1872.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION
—VIA—
AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND
AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA
AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON AND PORTSMOUTH,
—AND THE—
Magnificent Bay Line Steamers.

The equipment of the Roads of this Line is first-cla

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are Upon all Night Train

DOUBLE DAILY SCHEDULES are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and all terminal points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, passengers connect with the first train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the rail connections via Richmond, or the route via Chesapeake Bay having, in the latter case,

But One Night of Railway Travel,

and the second night enjoy the luxurious accommodations of the Steamers of this line.

Passengers going via Bay Line should leave Atlanta on Morning Trains. The Dalton route has two nights rail travel, so has their Bay Line route, while we have only one.

THROUGH TICKETS to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points south. Also full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to attractive Summer Resorts.

For Time Schedules, Price Lists, and all desirable information, apply to the following named agents of the line:

A. F. BUTLER, Agent; M. J. O'CONNOR, Traveling Agent, Augusta; H. M. COTTINGHAM, General Western Agent, Atlanta; RED MOCK, Southern Agent, Montgomery, Alabama. F. W. CLARK, A. G. P. A.

4—dtf

A. POPE,
General Passenger Agent.

GOWER, JONES & CO.,
Cartersville, Georgia.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND ONE, TWO AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS.

CAN fill orders at short notice. A large quantity of well seasoned timber on hand. Mr. E. N. Gower—who has had forty years experience in the business—formerly of Greenville, South Carolina, and lately of Gainesville, Georgia, gives his personal attention to the business. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

All Work Warranted.

WE DEFY COMPETITION, BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE

nov17—d6m

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY,
(CAPITAL $1,000,000.)
Soluble Pacific Guano,
ADAIR & BROTHERS,
Agents for the Company,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THIS GUANO has been in extensive use for seven years in Georgia and adjoining States. Experience demonstrates that 200 pounds per acre increases the crop from double to three-fold the natural yield, thus making one hand equal to two, and one acre equal to two.

The policy of the Pacific Guano Company is to sell a fertilizer unsurpassed for excellence at the lowest price and look to large sales and small profits for reasonable returns on capital invested, hence this valuable Guano is put into market at the present low price to consumers.

Planters are requested to put in their orders early to insure prompt delivery.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Selling Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents, Baltimore, Md. dec10—d till april 1st, 1873

POSTPONED.
U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Jan Van Ness, in the following case, to-wit:

John Van Ness versus Benjamin Hamilton.

I have levied upon, as the property of Benjamin Hamilton, 80 acres, more or less, lying in the fork of the Lawrenceville and Brown's Bridge road, near the town of Gainesville. Hall county, and State of Georgia, being part of original land lot No. 152, in the 9th district of said county and State, and being the place whereon Dr M F Stephenson now resides.

Also, land lot No. 154 in said district, county and State.

Also, 171 acres, original land lot No. 173, adjoining lots of Henry Clark, David Tanner, E M Johnson and others.

Also, lot of land No. 12, in 8th district, said county and State, containing 250 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements upon the above described property, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in February

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 24, 1872.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal.

jan5—d1aw6w

To the Merchants of Atlanta

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF
FREIGHT LINE,
VIA SAVANNAH,

BEG leave to announce to their friends and patrons that their rates and classifications shall always be as low as by competing Lines, and any "Special Circulars" or "Letters" issued by other routes, giving lower rates than at present advertised, will be promptly met by corresponding reductions on the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

Merchants visiting New York will consult their interest by calling on C. D. OWENS, the General Agent of the Line, 229 Broadway, before making Freight engagements elsewhere.

may21—d6m

ON MARRIAGE.

HAPPY Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes.

Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. dec8—3&wly

AGENTS WANTED.
The Master Spirits of the World,
—AND—
THE TREASURE HOUSE OF AMERICA.
THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

AGENTS report sales of 25 to 100 copies in a few hours or days. Proportions Free. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans. sep29—d&w

ECKLES HOUSE
AND
LIVERY STABLE,
SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.
Rates of Board:

Single Meal	50 cents	Per Day	$2 00
Per Week	$8 00	Per Month	20 00

Livery Stable Charges at Corresponding Rates.
STERLING ECKLES, Proprietor.
jan8—dtf

THE McAFEE HOUSE,
At Smithville, Georgia,

IS KEPT in the most elegant style. The outward trains from Macon dine at Smithville, and the traveling public will find at this House first-class accommodations. Give him a call. june6—tf

Hammett House,
JONESBORO..........GEORGIA.

THIS HOTEL is the regular Eating House on the Macon and Western Railroad, and is convenient to the central part of the town. The house has been remodled and refitted, and the table will always be supplied with the best fare which the market affords. The Proprietor will spare no pains or expense to please his patrons. Mrs. Hammett, (formerly Mrs. Watkins, of Palmetto,) is connected with the house, and would be pleased to see her old friends.

aug23— jan15—dtf

FAIRBURN HOTEL,
By MRS. E. McLARIN,
Fairburn..........Georgia.
☞ Board per Day $2. ☜

THE Morning Trains from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia, breakfast at this House. Three trains breakfast daily. may18—dtf

THE COUCHE HOUSE,
KINGSTON, GEORGIA,
T. R. COUCHE..........PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor of this establishment would respectfully inform the travelling public that his large and spacious Hotel is now finished and ready for the reception of visitors. His rooms are all large and comfortable, and are now being furnished with new furniture throughout, and his guests may rest assured that nothing will be left undone to make them comfortable. He pledges himself that his table will be supplied with the very best the market affords. The excellent climate and delightful water of this section of Georgia, is rapidly bringing Kingston to the attention of our low country friends.

aug23—dtf

Thomaston Hotel,
Thomaston,..........Georgia.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the above House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally that no effort will be spared to make it a first-class Hotel, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who will favor him their patronage. Rates reasonable.

[illegible] T. [illegible], Proprietor.

TIBBS HOUSE
Dalton, Ga.
L. B. STONE. J. B. WIMBERLY.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THIS unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substances, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the BLOOD, stimulating the torpid LIVER and BOWELS, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for LIVER COMPLAINT and the painful offspring thereof, to-wit: DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price $1 00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1 04. Prepared ready for use $1 00 and $1 50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

☞ Beware of all Counterfeits and Imitations. dec14—deodly&wly

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

LAWYERS.

THOMAS W. LATHAM, Attorney at Law, Fairburn, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Campbell, Coweta, Douglas, and Fayette, in the United States District, and Supreme Court of the State. Special attention given to collections. jan5-d6m

HENRY JACKSON, MARSHALL J. CLARKE.
Supreme Court Reporter.

JACKSON & CLARKE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Atlanta, practice in the United States Courts for the State of Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, Superior Courts of the Atlanta Circuit, and elsewhere by special contract. Office Alabama street. jan1-d1m

JESSE S. THASHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19 d1y

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. nov10—d12m

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.

☞ Special attention given to Collections. apr13—d1y

FRANCIS S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Douglas, Fayette, Heard, Meriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—d1y

J. A. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apr17—ly

ALVAN D. FREEMAN, NEWNAN, GEORGIA, Attorney at Law, will practice in the several Courts—State and Federal. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. apr17—d1y

RICHARD LESUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW.
LESUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july21—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glascock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr13—d1y

PETER FRANCISCO SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Newnan, Georgia, will practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State, and in the Superior Courts of the State. Extra charges will be made for the transaction of business at points not accessible by rail. Will attend punctually to the collections of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all business connected with the administration of estates. Will also represent parties by special contract before the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C. march21—d1y

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. D. MITCHELL, Wholesale Grain and Produce Dealer, Jasper, Tenn. Orders promptly filled. nov21—d3mos.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—WM. W. SHARP Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Rooms—in the Grant Building, corner Broad and Marietta streets. Terms—$5 per month (10 lessons, one hour each. He also instructs BRASS BANDS, and arranges Music for them. sep5—d1y

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr18—d1y

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. jan1-d1y

DOUGHERTY HUTCHINS, Barber and Hair dresser, corner of Marietta and Broad Streets, Bell's Marble Building, Atlanta, Ga. Good work at fair prices. [illegible] on guano tead.

All he asks is a trial. jan12—d1y

DOORS,
SASHES,
BLINDS,
WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS,
AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.
LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.
ORDER WORK SOLICITED.
SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.
KEOCH & THORNE,
224 AND 226 CANAL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
nov30—d1yr

MARBLE!

S. B. OATMAN,
The Oldest Marble Dealer in Atlanta,
IN THE FIELD AGAIN!

AND would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to take orders and contract for all descriptions of

Marble Work,

Such as Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Urns, Vases, and all descriptions of SLAB MARBLE finished to order and shipped to any point in Georgia, twenty five per cent. less than the same can be made here in Atlanta.

Office, BLUE FRONT SHOE STORE, Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia. oct12—dtf

Take Notice!
REMOVAL.

AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 8 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano.

Send 75 cents for the handsomest and most extensive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded to all who purchase goods amounting to Ten Dollars.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
DeGive's Opera House Block,
Marietta street,
After October 1st, 1872
sep21— july3—dtf

J. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER,
SUCCESSORS TO
LEE & HIGHTOWER,
DEALERS IN
HORSES AND MULES.
☞ Opposite Passenger Depot. ☜
GRIFFIN, - - - - - - - - GEORGIA

PROPOSE to continue the Livery and stock business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the passenger depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line as fine and fancy stock, and as superb and elegant vehicles as the country affords, and will be pleased to serve their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, guaranty satisfaction.

☞ Will keep always on hand stock for sale. Drovers can secure good accommodation—our lots being large and secure. Nov4-tf

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION
OF THE STATE,
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CITY.
The Largest City, County and State Circulation.
DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to The Constitution by the Reporter of the Court.
To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

FOR CONGRESS,

FROM THE EIGHTH DISTRICT,

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS.

Traveling Agent.

The general circulation and business of The Constitution is growing so rapidly and large, that we are forced to put another traveling agent in the field. Mr. P. H. DeLane, of Fort Gaines, Ga., is, from this date, an authorized agent of The Constitution, and all subscriptions taken by him will be promptly attended to.

Mr. DeLane is so well and favorably known that it is unnecessary to commend him to the public.

Mr. Stephens for Congress.

We raise the name of Mr. Stephens for Congress in the Eighth District.

We hope to see him elected without opposition. It would be a graceful compliment to the distinguished statesman.

☞ Senators Howe, of Wisconsin; Conkling, of New York; and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, were re-elected Tuesday. Illinois selected Governor Oglesby to replace Senator Trumbull, and Nevada Hon. John P. Jones to fill the seat of Senator Nye. These are all approved Radicals. Kentucky elected Hon. Willis B. Machen to fill the unexpired term of Garrett Davis.

☞ Great Britain drank up over two million of gallons of liquor more in 1872 than in 1871.

This is a distressing exhibit for the temperance cause. The extra number of drunks and debauches, headaches, and desolated homes, crimes and sprees in these two million gallons of the fiery fluid it would be hard to estimate. It is not by any means a complimentary commentary that the national gullet should have thus increased its guzzling powers.

Mercer College Suspended.

The exercises of Mercer University, in Macon, have been temporarily suspended. Meningitis is raging there. Three deaths have occurred, George West, of Thompson; Richard Bennet, of Quitman; and C. Booker, of Wilkes county. Five are now sick. The faculty have thought it best to let the students go home until the desease is over.

A gentleman, just from Macon, tells us that the disease was particularly prevalent in the large mess room of the College, where some sixty or seventy students mess together.

The Samana Bay Company.

This company held their meeting Wednesday and adopted the Commissioners' report and ratified the contract made with the San Domingo Government. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. B. Stockwell, President; Paul N. Spofford, Vice President; Henry Clews, Treasurer; R. R. Hagard, Secretary. The company intend purchasing or building three steamers besides Tybee, which will run regularly between New York and Samana Bay, establishing weekly communication. The company also intend chartering a large steamer and sending out a cabin load of excursionists who may wish to inspect San Domingo before taking up a residence. The Tybee is now loading with houses, furniture, etc., for officers of the company.

Resolution Repealing the Bankrupt Law Passed the House.

As the House of Representatives was about to adjourn on Tuesday, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Haselton, of New Jersey, repealing the bankrupt law, and before any person could get a chance to protest against it, it was rushed through by a two-thirds vote under a suspension of the rules. The Southern members appealed and begged to be heard, but the majority of the House did not appear to know what they were about, and could not hear any argument or appeal. It was stated that the matter was engineered by a set of lawyers, who are anxious to have the law repealed for their own purpose. The Southern members say the repeal of the law at this time will be ruinous to their section. An effort will be made to defeat the resolution in the Senate.

Bribery in the Missouri Senatorial Election.

The friends of Frank Blair, who was defeated for Senator of Missouri by Bogy, charged that the defeat had been occasioned by bribary. An investigation was instituted. Testimony has been taken, and the charge is circumstantially proven.

There was some fifteen thousand dollars floating around loose during the election. The candidate most implicated was General Dorris, who only got one vote in caucus. Bogy, the Senator elect, appears to have worked through a man named M. C. Smith.

The revelation is as startling as disgraceful.

The spectacle of national disgrace seems complete when the highest office in the national councils is a subject of barter and bribery. A vindication alike of the national fame as well as of the integrity of elections require the promptest punishment of such offenders.

Bill for Paying the Public Debt.

After considerable discussion, yesterday, a bill was passed in the Senate, introduced by Senator Brown, to prescribe for paying off the public debt.

The bill applies the entire proceeds and net income of the State as a fund to pay off the public debt. After April, every monthly payment of $35,000 rental is to be used to buy, at the lowest price, the bonds of the State, the bonds to be cancelled and destroyed.

The main objection urged to the bill was that it diverts from the school fund the half of the State road rental now applied thereto.

Senator Brown has introduced another bill which provides that all bonds bought and cancelled shall be substituted by new bonds payable to the school fund, due one hundred years after date, bearing seven per cent. interest. The bonds shall not be sold but deposited in the treasury and the interest be paid for the support of the schools.

We agree with the Senators, Messrs. Jervis, Arnow and Cain opposing the bill that the diversion of the school money is wrong. We believe nothing should tamper with this sacred fund. We hope the Senate will reconsider the measure to allow time and opportunity for a fuller discussion of the important matter.

Usury Law—A Word to the Planters.

Most persons, in this newspaper age, have read a hundred times, and are, perhaps, convinced, that the government has no greater moral right to fix the rate of compensation for the use of money than it has to fix the rate that a livery-stable keeper shall charge for the use of a horse. Extortion enters into both of these cases; and governmental interference is just as defensible in the one as in the other. We all know, too, that the current of public opinion has steadily set against this relic of an old and lower degree of civilization for the last fifty years. Long ago the last English law relating to usury was repealed, leaving money, like any other commodity, subject only to the law of supply and demand. The annual rate in England scarcely equals the monthly rate in States that indulge the deepest in repressive laws. But all this has been urged over and over again: it is our purpose to present the subject in a strictly local light.

Some of our planters are said to be apprehensive of higher rates if the laws are repealed. To see if that be possible, let us go back to March or April of last year, taking the article of corn as a specimen brick. The cash price ranged from 60 to 90 cents—on six or seven months' time, secured by lien on the land, anywhere from $1 30 to $1 50. What rate of interest is that? Perhaps the the local *modus operandi* of procuring plantation supplies may be useful in illustrating this subject. About the first of May the country merchant comes to Atlanta and purchases corn at 90 cents, or thirty days' time. He goes home and "bonds it" to the planters for, say $1.40, to be paid for on the first day of November. Some time in June the country dealer comes to Atlanta again, loaded to the muzzle with bonds, which he hypothecates at the bank for money to wipe out his indebtedness to the city dealer. He gets it at the rate of eighteen per cent. a year for the four or five months that he needs it; while the planter pays him, for a longer period, at the rate of full

FIFTY PER CENT.

In April last bacon was worth in this market about eight cents cash—on six months time, some fifteen cents. In other words, you will not let the capitalist sell his money at market rates; and he, of course, will not let you have it for less than it will bring; so he puts his money into the various articles of commerce, and laughs at your law of straw.

But why does not the planter go to the bank for money and buy for cash, thereby effecting a saving of thirty per cent., more or less? Aye, there's the rub. Go and ask the average planter—he knows. Money is scarce enough at the best in a State surrounded by wiser ones that do not repel capital by endangering its free use at its market value; and the Georgia planter is debarred from a fair chance of obtaining a portion of what little there is in market, by his extravagant homestead law, which discriminates against the lender, and in favor of the dealer. In spite of all laws, however, the planter does pay the bank an usurious rate—eighteen per cent—and on top of that the dealer piles twice as much more. Between the two, the producer comes out pretty well squeezed on the first day of November. Gentlemen of the rural districts, is not this a true statement?

Now what is the use of the present usury law? Every member of the General Assembly knows that it, practically, is but a premium for an extra crop of law-breaking; and it certainly drives capital from our State. Monied men understand that the government of Georgia is in the hands of her own people, and they have confidence in us. Our unwise laws prevent it from coming in—and coming, too, in such quantities as to bring about, in accordance with the experience of other communities, a lower rate of interest within a reasonable length of time. Most assuredly it is a handy thing to have in the house.

Bitter Cold.

The past winter has been the coldest ever known, and the most fatally cold.

As an instance the icy cyclone in Minnesota forms an episode of terrible deadliness. A snow storm raged two days. The air was so filled with snow flakes that objects ten feet distant could not be seen. Everybody caught out doors and unable to get immediately to shelter perished. Whole herds of cattle died. Seventy persons in a small range were frozen to death. A man was found standing near his barn door dead and frozen. Scattered all over the country teamsters, sleigh-riders, horses, etc., were found frozen. A station agent was frozen passing from the depot to the tank house.

A gentleman from Blue Earth county tells of an instance where, in driving along after the storm, a team of horses was noticed a little off the beaten track, and on examination the horses were found frozen stiff, standing on their feet, and looking perfectly lifelike. Sitting on the seat in an erect position, with the reins in his hand, was the driver, dead, and in the bottom of the sleigh, covered up with blankets and straw, were the bodies of seven persons, all dead.

On Tuesday afternoon a man living some three miles from New Ulm came into that place after a doctor for his wife, who was about being confined, leaving her alone at home. The storm was so terrible that no doctor would venture out, but one promised to go the next morning. Efforts was made to induce the man to remain in town, but he said that his wife was alone and he must go back. Poor man! He never saw his home again, his frozen body being found about half way there. The next day the doctor managed to reach the house, where he found that the poor woman had given birth to a child, and both were frozen dead.

The instances recorded are frightful. It is impossible to tell how many perished.

Among those saved is a curious case. A party of section men were at work four and half miles from St. James when the storm struck them. With one exception they managed to reach the village alive. They supposed their comrade had perished, and on Thursday afternoon they started out to find his body. After a lengthy search they found him asleep in a snow bank, where he had laid 44 hours. On being aroused the first question he asked was whether breakfast was ready. The second request was for a "chew of tobacco." He had his shovel with him, and had dug out in the bank of snow a perfect set of rooms, which exercise undoubtedly saved his life.

Reducing the Judicial Circuits.

A strong tide of opposition is arising in the State to the bill reducing the Judicial Circuits in number. The ablest and most prominent public men in attendance in Atlanta at this time are decided against this measure.

The Griffin Star contains the report of a meeting of the Griffin bar, protesting against the measure as an act of injustice and injury to the people of the Flint Circuit, and destructive of the rights of parties litigant. They request their Senator and Representatives to oppose it, and appoint as a committee Colonel Nunnally, Colonel Boynton and T. W. Thurman to go to Atlanta and try to prevent the thing.

The Griffin press indignantly protests against the matter, and calls attention to the fact that the Flint Circuit now consumes forty active working weeks of the Judges time. It also alludes to the bad effect upon lawyers' practice.

Sea Serpent.

That old vexed problem of a sea serpent has been again revived. This time a Captain White has seen it. He thus describes the occasion and the snake.

It was in the South Pacific Ocean, off Juan Fernandez. I saw it quite plainly. I made no particular note of it at the time and did not report it to the press. But about this, my last voyage. Well, sir, I was on the quarter deck of the ship on May 5, 1872. We were off Norfolk Island, in latitude 29 28 south, longitude 170 41 east, about six thousand miles from San Francisco, bound for Hong Kong, when the men who were out on the forestopsailyard, engaged in reefing sail, sung out to me: "Captain, look over the side and just see what's there." I ran to the rail, and upon looking over—it was blowing a pretty fresh breeze at the time though there was not much of a sea on—I saw, distant only four or six feet from the ship's weather quarter,

A HUGE MONSTER.

We were going, according to the log, five knots an hour. As I made the reptile out it was a sea serpent of deep brown color, and not less than fifty feet in length from head to tip of the tail. It was two feet in diameter. The head was somewhat larger than the body. When the monster was about twenty feet astern of the ship it raised its head about four feet above the water, and opening an enormous mouth, gasped, or yawned, as though just awakened from sound sleep. I could not distinguish the color of its eyes. Before my astonishment had subsided I observed, as also did the entire ship's crew another similar serpent,

COILED UP, AS THOUGH ASLEEP,

floating by on the lee side."

Summary of State News.

GRIFFIN.

The members of the Griffin Bar held a meeting on the 23d and passed, among others, the following resolution: "Resolved, That we disapprove entirely of this proposed action of the General Assembly as injurious to the people of Flint Circuit and destructive of the rights of parties litigant, and meets with the unqualified disapproval of the bar and people of the Circuit."—*Star.*

MACON.

We are sorry to say that the exercises of Mercer University have been interrupted by a sudden outbreak of meningitis among the students, which, as a matter of precaution, has induced the faculty to advise them to return home for a few days until the sickness is over. On Monday, George West, of Thomson, died of the disease in one of the dormitories of the college. On Wednesday Richard Bennett, of Quitman, also died of the disease, and on Thursday Mr. C. Booker, of Wilkes county. There are now nine cases among the students.——The City Council of Macon have agreed to appropriate $500 for the purchase of wood for the destitute people of Macon.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

The case of Peter Lewis vs. the Central Railroad Company has been compromised by the payment of $300 by the company. Lewis is from Americus, and lost his wife and two children at the recent collision at Bear Creek, on the Macon and Western Road. Mr. William Fowler, an old citizen of Macon, is dead.——The Macon Volunteers and the Floyd Rifles have each received arms from Governor Smith.—*Enterprise.*

AMERICUS.

Mr. Samuel Bivins, of Americus, died on the 19th instant.——Colonel Jack Brown in a card of January 22, to Hon. Phil. Cook, withdraws from all further attempt to contest the election of General Cook to a seat in the 43d Congress from the third Congressional District of Georgia.—*Americus Republican.*

VALDOSTA.

Mr. S. A. Smith, Jr., of Valdosta, died in Thomasville, on Tuesday last.——Two protracted meetings are going on in Valdosta. *South Georgia Times.*

SAVANNAH.

The amount received on Monday through the contribution boxes by the ladies having charge of the Lee Monument Fund in Savannah was so small as to be a temporary disappointment to the well-wishers of the undertaking.—*Savannah Advertiser.*

STONE MOUNTAIN.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to buy Stone Mountain for the purpose of building a State penitentiary, and for the additional purpose of making a speculation on the immense quarry of granite it contains. We learn that the city of New Orleans wants two millions worth of granite, and that it can be supplied from this place, provided the company owning the property had the means. We understand they have not, and that it is for sale.

In view of these facts we think it a good investment for the State.—*Valdosta Times.*

ADDRESS FROM COLONEL J. D. MATHEWS.

To the Democracy of the 8th Congressional District.

ATLANTA, GA., Jany. 24, 1873.

To the Democratic Party of the 8th Congressional District—FELLOW CITIZENS: The death of General A. R. Wright, lately elected to represent the 8th District in Congress, occurring so unexpectedly, so untimely, saddened your hearts, and touched with sorrow for the dead, and with sympathy for the bereaved, the soul of every true Georgian. If by a voluntary sacrifice of whatever prospects of Congressional honors there may be before me in the future—the great unknown—I could command his spirit, I would say, return, brave soldier and patriot, to thy seat in Congress, to thy country, and to the dear ones left at home. But death is final. Man dies and returns never more; but the memory of the virtues of the patriotic and gallant dead are stronger than the grave, and survives to encourage and improve the hearts of the living.

The patriotic deeds and noble qualities of Gen. Wright have passed into history, and belong to his country.

The vacancy, thus caused in your representation in Congress, must be filled by an election of a successor to the lamented dead.

Yielding to what seemed to me, from the representations of friends, to be a general sentiment of the people of the 8th district, favorable to my nomination as a candidate to fill the vacancy, I consented for my name to go before the District Convention, which, it was then contemplated, would be called to make a nomination. Many of you have talked and written to me, fully expressing in generous and encouraging terms this sentiment. For this favorable consideration of one so humble as myself, I return the profound acknowledgments of a grateful heart. I shall cherish with just pride the memory of the confidence you have manifested in me in the past, and shall endeavor to do no act to forfeit it in the future.

But there stands one in your midst, long retired, until lately, from the activities of political life, whose returning health gives him back to his country. His intellect is unimpaired, his patriotism unabated. Vigorous in mind, mature in years and fame, and rich in all the learning and philosophy of statesmanship, is Georgia's favorite son—Alexander H. Stephens.

He is before you as a candidate for Congress. How could I oppose Mr. Stephens? I was raised up under his influence in Georgia; I have been all my life an admirer of his great abilities as a statesman, and of his matchless eloquence as an orator; and I have been in the habit of praising his excellencies, and forgiving what I deemed to be his errors. I cannot oppose Mr. Stephens. Thus feeling, I, the evening after the result of the final ballot for United States Senator, on the 22d instant, in our General Assembly, joined the other gentlemen of the district, whose names had been announced as candidates for the Congressional nomination, in yielding the field to the great statesman, and in soliciting him to permit his name to go before you as a candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, believing that our action would be approved by you. I now submit that action to you, and ask your approval. Will you not approve it, and elect him without opposition from the Democratic party, giving him a unanimous vote? I trust you will; I believe you will. Mr. Stephens is known to you; I attempt no eulogy on him. His name belongs to history and to time—to all time to come. Let him go to Congress—to the old field of his national labors and triumphs, and give to his country the benefit of his mature wisdom in council.

A word more. Let the Democratic party be preserved; and let us maintain its principles. Those principles spring from the nature and structure of our government; they must live, or the government, in its original design and form, must die. Then developed themselves in the first administration under our present system, and have shown their vital power through all succeeding changes, in peace and war, and, surviving the errors and mutations of revolution, they live, to day, to assert themselves.

Let the Democratic party continue united. The late divisions in the party have closed, as the waves of the sea are closed when the storm is over. My own, bold, patriotic party, grand in its principles and in its history, and grand in its power to be restored to its lost power in this country—that it may preserve to us and our posterity the institutions of our fathers.

Your fellow citizen and obedient servant,
J. D. MATHEWS.

THE BUG BUREAU.

Funny Speech of Sunset Cox in the House of Representatives.

Nationally Educating the Common Mind.

The Hon. S. S. Cox has recently made a very amusing speech in the House of Representatives on the "Noble Department of Agriculture," including the "Bureau of the Microscope." He said:

We have just made a bureau of the microscope. My friend from Indiana (Mr. Holman) opposed it, and I never oppose him. What is this bureau? It is, in fact, the bureau of bugs. I deny that entomology as a science does not include all bugs, humbugs not excluded. [Laughter.] The commissioner says that bugs are not insignificant insects, as they are generally and erroneously called. But, sir, they are bugs. Now, I always supposed that entomology did refer to bugs. [Laughter.] The commissioner gives the various modes of finding these bugs out. He tells you of the *aedipoda atrox*, which I hope my friend from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) who is now going away from my seat, after instructing me in Latin, will be able to explain to the House. [Laughter.] There are various other bugs referred to. We have the *aleptenus femurrebrum* and the *caloptenus spretus* and the *aedipoda pellucida*, and the *anabrus simplex*, and the *udeopsylla robusta*, the *copiophora mucornata*, and the *pristella limbtegenella*. [Great laughter.] These are for the common mind. [Laughter.] Education forms it. Now, these reports have been published at a great expense, and this information is of course intended for the common people. I hope gentlemen will be able to explain to the House what all these things are. [Laughter.] Let there be annotations got out with these reports, Mr. Chairman. I would not be as particular in this remarkable nomenclature had we not been advised to-day by the honorable gentleman (Mr. Garfield,) that it was the duty of the Federal government, by its function of education, to inform the common mind. He thought we should, by Federal authority and money, diffuse knowledge among men. I, therefore, boldly ask where does he get power to interpret to plain and honest people the *caloptenus spretus* of Uhler? [Laughter.] Who shall determine, by federal tests, the length of wing of the *caloptenus femur-rebrum?* [Laughter.] I admit for sake of argument, that the learned and fresh men from the South may tell us why the *anabrus simplex* is an orthopterous insect, but why do you invoke federal powers to aid in this microscopic work? These are recondite thoughts and illustrations. We have in this agricultural book reference made to various other recondite things. I hope this bureau will not be discouraged in its work. We have here on one page—as you see—what seems a hydraulic ram; and then on another, in magnificent wood and type, the description of the merino ram "Dictator." [See page 197.] These are put in the most extraordinary relations. [Laughter.] It is like mixing politics with farming. [Laughter.] Look all through this book. Look at the pictures of these bugs. Look at these pictures of the *fungoid* series. Here we have the *fungoid spores*, found within a blighted lilac leaf; and the *mycelium* and other *fungoid* forms found on the *liber* of a peachtree having the "yellows." [Laughter.] Now, it is evident when we send these out we ought to send out at the same time an interpretation of them for the benefit of the common people. [Laughter.] What have the people done that they should be crucified by such reports? And while we are meditating about the new microscopic bureau, I would like you to take one more glance at the book. Where, oh! where can I find the proportions of the "Chester White Sow," called Mary? [Great laughter.] Only one year old! Bring on your microscopic bureau. Observe the length of that inquisitive snout, and the compound curl of that tail! [Laughter.] See the lengthening lusciousness of those lacteal glands! [Laughter.] But her name it is Mary! Is there a man who ever loved a Mary? [Laughter.] Let him construe our beloved Constitution. Perhaps there is some one here attached to the Constitution and to education who will reproach me for not mentioning the *staphilinen sulcatus*, or the *stenocorus putator* of Beck. [Laughter.] Will the Scotsman from Kennedy please explain this melodious terminology which bears his name? [Laughter.] But, Mr. Chairman, I have only risen for the purpose of having the House understand the astonishing effect of these agricultural reports, not only upon the people in the country, but upon the people in the city. I acknowledge that the effect is different according to locality. I now represent a city, though by some misapprehension in the last campaign the people of New York State outside of our grand metropolis voted for me to represent them. I feel short in the country. [Laughter.] To be sure I carried that city by some twenty-five thousand! Though I may not, owing to misapprehensions, be with you next Congress. [Laughter.] I must refer to these reports on the city. The effect upon the wicked city of Philadelphia, which acted so badly in the late election, [laughter] is especially notable. I refer to it for the purpose of calling the attention of my friend from Philadelphia (Judge Kelley) to be dreadful consequences he imposes upon his constituents in sending these reports into the heart of Philadelphia. Read very slowly, Mr. Clerk, the extract I send up from the Sunday Dispatch, of Philadelphia, showing the direful effect of these terrible reports.

The Clerk read (*con expressione*) as follows:

"We owe our thanks to Judge Kelley for the latest Patent office Reports. We already have sixteen hundred of these interesting volumes in our little library, but they have been read and re-read so many times that we know every page of them by heart. This new volume came opportunely and gratefully on Christmas morning, and that night we gathered our little family around the fire and read it through to them. The effecting tale entitled "Improvements in Monkey Wrenches," seemed to touch every heart [laugher] and when we came to the climax of the little story about "Reversible Pieboards," there was not a dry eye between the front door and the stable. [Laughter.] During the reading of the piteous narrative entitled "Gum Washers for Carriage Axles," the whole family gave expression to boisterous emotion, and the hired girl was so much excited that she lost her presence of mind and went around to her mother's inadvertently with six pounds of sugar and a butter bottle full of flour, and came home at midnight intoxicated. [Laughter.] We can never sufficiently thank Judge Kelley for the innocent enjoyment thus furnished us. The memory of that evening will linger in our minds very much longer than that hired girl ever lingers when she lights on a lot of substance which she thinks will suit the constitution of her aged parent." [Great laughter.]

A Slight Mistake.

The gentleman who does the Arcanine and Sapphire business of the Terre Haute Express says that a city minister opened his front door suddenly and surprised a guilty looking man who was just in the act of depositing a neatly-covered basket on the doorstep. The meeting was not rapturous. "Ah!" said the minister, rushing out and grasping the man by the collar, while he plied a heavy soled boot vigorously under the coat-tail of his visitor, "what do you mean, you villain, by leaving a baby on my door-step? Ah, I have you, you scoundrel! I'll show you how to abandon an infant to the cold mercies of the world." And all these remarks were punctuated by kicks. "I hain't left any baby at your door," said the man, taking up the basket and lifting the cover. "I brought a right fat turkey for you, but I'm d——d if you shall have it now, if you were starving," and he walked away.

☞ West Point girls only lack wings to make them angels. They can't be excelled in beauty, elegance, modesty, and all the Christian virtues of true womanhood.

Special to The Constitution.

Gen. Young and the Senate Committee.

A Big Thing for Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, December 24.

ENERGETIC.

General P. M. B. Young made his appearance again before the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds this morning.

WHAT HE WANTED.

His object in thus appearing, was in relation to the bill he recently introduced in Congress, urging the necessity of putting up a public building in Atlanta.

THE CHANCES.

He now says that, in his opinion, he regards the passage of the bill as certain.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate Norwood presented a memorial of national commercial law in behalf of the Atlantic and Great Western canal. It was ordered to be printed and referred to the special Committee on Internal Navigation.

There was a long debate over exacting money, from the Pacific Railroad already paid for freights, etc. No action.

The report of the House Elections Committee, that neither DeLarge nor Bowen was entitled to the seat, was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Appropriations and district business occupied the balance of the day.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

General Sherman Indorses the Atlantic and Great Western Canal.

Champion Fire Extinguisher to be Used on United States Steam Vessels.

Credit Mobilier Investigation Making Things Lively.

Foster to be Hung on the 17th of March.

SNOW STORM OVER IN THE WEST.

A Negro Hung in Delaware.

Susan B. Anthony and Fifteen Other She Voters Indicted.

WASHINGTON.

GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Col. Frobel, Col. Weems and Senator Hill had an interview with General Sherman to-day, who seemed heartily to enter into their views regarding inland water commonication.

The champion fire extinguisher, manufactured at Louisville, was to-day approved by the United States board of supervising inspectors of steamboats for use on all steam vessels.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections spent the day with closed doors. McMillan and Bay were present, informing themselves regarding Louisiana law, etc.

J. Bancroft Davis was nominated for Assistant Secretary of State.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day.

The Credit Mobilier investigations Nos. 1 and 2 are becoming very exciting. Several honorable gentlemen are exchanging phrases like "Villian, you lie!"

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, winds shifting to northerly and westerly with rising barometer and falling temperature, clearing weather accompanied by light snow; for the Middle States, rising barometer, falling temperature, northerly to westerly winds and clear and clearing weather accompanied by light snow over the northern portion; for the Southern States east of the Mississippi and northward to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, rising barometer and lower temperature very generally with westerly to northerly winds and clear weather, excepting probably light snow for the Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan region. Cautionary signals continue at New York, New London, Boston and Portland.

NEW YORK.

FOSTER SENTENCED.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Foster, the carbook murderer, was to-day sentenced to be hung on the seventh of March.

INSPECTORS INDICTED.

ALBANY, January 24.—In the case of Susan B. Anthony, and fifteen other women, indicted for voting illegally, the three inspectors who received their votes were also indicted.

ILLINOIS.

SNOW STORM CEASED.

CHICAGO, January 24.—The great snow storm has virtually ceased, and energetic efforts are being made in all directions to open the roads.

CANADA.

MORE SNOW.

TORONTO, January 24.—The trains on railroads have been compelled to cease running on account of the storm.

DELAWARE.

NEGRO HUNG.

NEW CASTLE, January 24.—Bill Dennis, colored, was hung for rape to-day.

Charles Dickens on Death.

From the "Cyclopedia of the Best Thoughts of Charles Dickens" we cull the following mourning flowers which bloom upon the pages of the dead novelist:

"Dead, your majesty. Dead, my lords and gentlemen. Dead, right reverends and wrong reverends, of every order. Dead, men and women, born with heavenly compassion in your hearts. And dying thus around us every day."—Bleak House, chapter 67.

"The golden ripple on the wall came back again, and nothing else stirred in the room. The old, old fashion. The fashion that came in with our first garments, and will last unchanged until our race has run its course, and the wide firmament is rolled up in a scroll. The old, old fashion—death! Oh, thank God, all who see it, for that older fashion yet of immortality! And look upon us, ageis of young children, with regards not quite estranged when the swift river bears us to the ocean."—Domby, chapter 17.

"The spirit of the child" returning, innocent and radiant, touched the old man with its hand, and beckoned him away."—Chimes, Second Quarter.

"The star had shown the way to find the God of the poor; and through humility, and sorrow, and forgiveness, he had gone to his Redeemer rest."—Hard Times, book 3, chapter 6.

"A cricket sings upon the hearth, a broken child's toy lies upon the ground, and nothing else remains."—Cricket on the Hearth, Chirp 2.

"I felt my own self as the dead may feel if they ever revisit these scenes. I was glad to be tenderly remembered, to be gently pitied, not to be forgotten."—Bleak House, Chapter 45.

"From these garish lights I vanish now forever more; with a heartful, grateful, respectful and affectionate farewell—and I pray God bless us every one."—Last Reading, London, March 6, 1870.

"When I die, put me near something that has loved the light and had the sky above it always."—Old Curiosity Shop, Chapter 71.

"Lord, keep my memory green."—Haunted Man, chapter 4.

"Now, he murmured, 'I am happy.' He fell into a light slumber, and, waking, called as before; then spoke of beautiful gardens which he said stretched out before him, and were filled with figures of men, women and many children, all with light upon their faces, then whispered that it was Eden, and so died.—Nickleby, chapter 58.

"Died like a child that had gone to sleep."—Copperfield, chapter 9.

"And began the world—not this world, oh, not this. The world that sets this night."—Bleak House, chapter 23.

"Gone before the Father; far beyond the twilight judgments of this world; high above its mists and obscurities."—Little Dorrit, book 2, chapter 10.

"And lay at rest. The solemn stillness was no marvel now."—Old Curiosity Shop, chapter 71.

"It being high water, he went out with the tide."—Copperfield, chapter 30.

The People About Suez.

Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst College, in a letter from abroad, to the Springfield Republican, says if any one has a wish to see a set of villainously human rascals, let him take Suez and Alexandria for patterns; and if he then don't believe in Darwinianism or something worse, he will be hard to convince of anything within the capacity of human reason. And yet, right in their midst stand those superb granite obelisks, Cleopatra's Needle and Pompey's Pillar, the like of which art and science of the nineteenth century could not produce.

The fashions of Suez is interesting, as it is the separating line between the tropics and the temperate zone for nearly all steam navigation. At Suez the crews are changed. If the sailors are Chinamen up to this point, and the ship is to go through the canal to England, or even to Alexandria, English sailors take their place; and instead of the simple boatswain's whistle of the Malay or Chinaman, we have the loud shouts of the English boatswain in changing sail, and other movements on deck.

☞ Coleridge was a man of infinite title pages. He projected a hundred works, without ever completing one. History, philosophy, poetry, criticism, biography—his fertile brain was forever teeming with new volumes, which never got beyond the announcement. The titles of the works he meditated, but never executed, would fill a large volume.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

Net receipts of cotton to-day at all the ports 20,955 bales.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton quiet; sales 4,037; uplands 20¼; Orleans 21¼.

Cotton—net receipts to-day 730 bales; gross 3,331.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day 21,500 bales, as follows: January, 19 13-16a20 1-16; February, 19¾a20 1-16; March, 20¼a20 3-8; April, 20¼a20¾; May, 21a21 1-8; June, 21¼a21 9-16; July 22.

Flour quiet and steady. Whisky 95a96. Wheat closed weak. Corn a shade firmer. Pork steady. Lard firmer at 8 3 8a8 1-2. Turpentine firm. Rosin and tallow steady. Freights very dull.

Money closed at 7, gold to coin. Sterling 9 3 8a9 1-2. Gold 13 5-8a14 1-4. Governments strong and higher. Tennessees strong; other States dull.

LATER—81s 18; 62s 15½; 64s 15½; 65s 16½; new 15½; 67s 16½; 68s 16½; new 5s 14½; 10-40s 15. Tennessee 6s 80½; new 80. Virginia 6s 45; new 50. Consols 55¾; new 50; deferred 14¾; Louisiana 6s 50; new 45. Levee 6s 50; 8s 70; Alabama 8s 91; 5s 66; Georgia's 67; 7s 90. North Carolinas 33½; new 16. Special tax 12. South Carolinas 40; new 23. April and October 24.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The following is a comparative cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

Receipts at all ports for the week	123,778 bales.
Same time last year	130,773 "
Showing an increase of	13,005 "
Total receipts for the year	3,192,981 "
Total receipts same time last year	1,848,406 "
Showing an increase of	998,575 "
Exports for the week	69,462 "
Same time last year	78,947 "
Showing a decrease of	10,785 "
Total exports for the year	1,102,849 "
Total exports same time last year	984,763 "
Showing an increase of	119,096 "
Stock at all United States ports	549,658 "
Stock at all United States ports same time last year	543,878 "
Showing an increase of	25,780 "
Stock at interior towns	91,887 "
Stock at interior towns same time last year	93,105 "
Showing a decrease of	1,718 "
Stock at Liverpool	445,000 "
Stock at Liverpool same time last year	491,000 "
Showing a decrease of	46,000 "
American afloat for Great Britain	205,000 "
Same time last year	197,000 "
Showing a decrease of	88 000 "

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—Flour firm and unchanged. Corn unchanged. Provision unchanged. Pork $13. Bacon shoulders 5¾-8, clear rib sides 7 3-8; clear sides 8. Packed lard—tierce 8a8¼; keg 9a9½. Whisky ingood demand at 87a87 1-2.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Cotton—Net receipts 8,199 bales; gross 8,645; exports to Great Britain 3,163; to continent 1,000; coastwise 2,185, sales 2,500; last evening 5,700; stock 208,770; net receipts of the week 55,413; gross 58,453, exports to Great Britain 12,260; continent 5,426; coastwise 8,252; sales 50,000

Flour scarce but firm; XX $7 75, XXX $8a9; family $9 75a10 25. Corn dull and lower at 65. Oats scarce at 50. Bran dull and lower at $1 20. Hay scarce and firmer; prime 42; choice 45. Pork firm at $14. Dry salt meats firm at 7¾7¾7¾. Bacon quiet at 8a9 1-4. Hams 15a16. Lard scarce and firmer; tierce 8 1-4a8¾; keg 9¾. Sugar, demand fair; inferior 8a8 1-2; common 8 3-4a8 7-8; fair to fully fair 7 1-2a9; prime 9 1-4a9 1-2; molasses, good demand; common 40a50; fair to choice 55a67; whisky 91.

Sterling 23 3-4a24. sight 1-4 discount. Gold 13.

CHARLESTON, January 24.—Cotton—net receipts 1,945 bales; exports to Great Britain 35; coastwise 3,284; sales 1,000; stock 41,514; weekly net receipts 12,450; exports to Great Britain 3,396; to continent 3,375; coastwise 6,807; sales 7,000.

MONTGOMERY, January 24.—Cotton—weekly receipts 826 bales; sales 1,280; stock 1872, 9,196; 1873, 16,042.

SELMA, January 24.—Cotton—weekly receipts 1,200 bales; shipments 1,654; stock 1872, 5,410; 1873, 4,755.

NORFOLK, January 24.—Cotton—net receipts 2,588 bales; exports coastwise 1,85 sales 300; stock 17,238; weekly net receipts 15,926; exports coastwise 13,069; sales 2,16 bales.

GALVESTON, January 24.—Cotton—net receipts 2,563 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,244; sales 1,500; stock 65,76; weekly net receipts 11,379; exports to Great Britain 15,344; coastwise 2,815; sales 6,800.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Cotton—net receipts 25 bales; gross 240; exports coastwise 242; sales 450; stock 9,936; weekly net receipts 715; gross 3,145; exports to Great Britain 1,189; coastwise 1,290; sales 2,111.

AUGUSTA, January 24.—Cotton—net receipts 90 bales; sales 1,912; stock 1872, 16,09; 1873, 13,097; weekly net receipts 7,056; sales 4,511; shipments 4,488; consumption 401.

BOSTON, January 24.—Cotton—net receipts 93 bales; gross receipts 1,648; sales 400; stock 6,500; weekly net receipts 67; gross 17,885; sales 2,700.

PROVIDENCE, January 24.—Weekly net receipts 113 bales; sales 200; stock 7,000.

WILMINGTON, January 24.—Cotton firm; net receipts 113 bales; exports coastwise 24; sales 62; stock 2,356; weekly net receipts 71; exports coastwise 10,403; sales 221.

MOBILE, January 24.—Cotton firm; net receipts 2,063 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,149; coastwise 319; sales 1,000; stock 57 610; weekly net receipts 12,383; exports to Great Britain 1,922; continent 735; coastwise 2,935; Sales 11,500.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Weekly net receipts 272 bales; gross 2,004.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—Cotton receipts 2,609 bales; shipments 1,130; stock, 1872, 23,477; 1873, 39,925; weekly receipts 13,209 shipments 9,296, sales 11,000.

NASHVILLE, January 24.—Cotton firm and lower; weekly net receipts 1,716 bales; shipments 1,546; stock, 1872, 26,943; 1873, 4,343 bales.

CITY POINT, January 24.—Weekly receipts 7,117 bales.

SAVANNAH, January 24.—Cotton firm; net receipts 2,426 bales; exports coastwise 1,681; sales 1,800; stock 32,476; weekly net receipts 1,933, exports to Great Britain 6,075; to the continent 3,271; coastwise 3,945; sales 8,000.

COLUMBUS, January 24.—Cotton—weekly receipts 1,004 bales; shipments 902; sales 915; spinners 139; stock, 1872, 10

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

GEORGIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., November 23, 1872.

I certify that the subjoined is that part of the report of the Judges at the late Fair, relating to the premiums awarded the Singer Sewing Machine:

No. 846, Best Family Machine: Premium awarded to Singer Sewing Machine.

No. 847, Best Manufacturing Machine: Premium awarded to Singer Sewing Machine.

H. JOHNSTON, Ass't Sec'ty.

The above is the report of six out of nine of the Committee on Sewing Machines.

Mrs. Agnes Turner, Mrs. C. Black.
Mrs. A. H. Ladd, Mrs. S. Cash,
Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. E. H. Moore.

R. T. SMILLIE, Agent.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Members of the House can hand in their subscriptions to the reporter of THE CONSTITUTION, W. G. Whidby, at his desk on the right of the Journalizing Clerk. THE CONSTITUTION will be sent anywhere for any time desired.

City Intelligence.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Fat live chickens at R W Tidwell's.

Chapman, Rucker & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner Forsyth and Alabama streets.

Adair & Brothers, Wholesale Produce and Commission Merchants, Alabama, between Broad and Forsyth streets.

The firm of Markham & Andrews has been dissolved.

M. O Markham and W. T. Holderness have formed a copartnership under the name of Markham & Holderness.

Atlanta Dye Works—James Lochrey, proprietor.

Read the facts for advertisers.

IN MARKET EARLY.—We notice one of our enterprising firms had lettuce and radishes on sale yesterday.

RUN OVER.—A loose horse ran over a little boy on Collins street yesterday morning, slightly injuring him.

OWING to indisposition, Captain C. W. Howard did not deliver his address on Immigration last night.

THE RESACA BRIDGE.—We learn that the trestle work of the bridge at Resaca has been washed away. The damage will be repaired and trains crossing over it by Monday.

MARSHAL THOMAS.—We regret to learn that Marshal Thomas fell from his steps a few evenings since, and sustained such injuries as to keep him in doors. We trust to see him report for duty very soon.

A MEETING of the Ladies' Memorial Association will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Library Room. A full attendance is earnestly solicited.

By order of the President.

TRADE.—Yesterday was cold, cloudy and unpleasant, still trade in the city was very good. There was an advance in corn, and still another looked for in a day or two. Meats continue stiff at the quotations.

FIT.—A colored man named Moses Jones, who resides on the lower part of Wheat street, fell in a fit yesterday on Decatur street. He was placed on a dray and carried home. Late in the afternoon he was recovering.

BAD TO BE A QUEEN.—The Queen of Holland faints with frequent fits of howling hysteria; the Queen of Portugal is be-crippled and bed ridden, and the Queen of Denmark is deaf. Queen, a colored woman of Atlanta, was in the hands of an officer yesterday for stealing a shawl. Who would be a Queen?

BALL.—In speaking of the young men's ball at the old Perry House in Columbus, January 1st, the Columbus Enquirer says; "The bright galaxy of Columbus beauty was supplemented by the presence of Misses Hurt and Colquitt, of Atlanta; the Misses Rose, of Macon, and Miss Walker, of Chunnenuggee Ridge."

CORRECTION.—In the Senate proceedings of yesterday as appears on our first page this morning, the remarks of Senator Brown on the bill to preser be the manner of paying off the public debt, and to set apart a fund, and prescribe a mode for raising said fund—are credited by mistake to Senator Jervis. Mr. Brown introduced the bill, and favored its passage in an argumentative effort, while Mr. Jevis opposed its passage. SENATE REPORTER.

JUST THE MEANEST.—There are a good many mean things in the world. It was mean in a little boy to whip a lame dog on Marietta street yesterday; mean for that lady's cook to quit yesterday who intended having a dining to-day: mean in the robber who stole an old gentleman's artificial teeth a few weeks since—yet the meanest thing was that of some one stealing a nickel out of the blind organ grinder's cup yesterday. This reporter does not indulge in profanity, but if we did wouldn't we let off on the one that did it.

THE Savannah Republican has this item concerning Speaker Bacon:

"Speaker Bacon was requested to invite one of the feminine gender to open the House with prayer, but was so ungallant as not to recognise the efficacy of prayer from the strong-minded female."

Mr. Bacon is noted for his gallantry and devotion to the sex. His action in this matter, however, is commendable. The effect of inaugurating such a custom as that proposed would be deleterious on the members of the General Assembly. Imagine the effect of a handsome femlaine acting as chaplain!

DUPREY & BENEDICT'S MINSTRELS.—A good minstrel troupe never yet has failed to draw crowded houses in our city. Rain or sunshine, mud, cold—nothing of the kind—prevents a company of the above kind from being greeted by large audiences. The above company will visit our city and perform at DeGive's on the evenings of the 3rd, 4th and 5th of February. The company, the character of its performances, and its high standing, require no newspaper commendation. In fact, Duprey & Benedict's Minstrels sustain that fortunate relation to the public that whatever they do is considered about right. Their entertainments are invariably pleasing and varied.

Judicial Appointments and Confirmations.

The Governor yesterday recommended, and the Senate confirmed the following appointments:

Col. John L. Harris, Judge of the Brunswick Circuit.

Col. W. D. Kiddoo, Judge of the Pataula Circuit.

Albert H. Cox, Solicitor-General of the Tallapoosa Circuit.

W. A. Little, Solicitor-General of the Chattahoochee Circuit,

J. T. Flewellen, Solicitor-General of the Pataula Circuit.

G. J. Orr, State School Commissioner.

N. J. Hammond, as Attorney-General of the State.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE COTTON MERCHANT.—Death has again invaded the mercantile circles of Augusta, and claimed one of our oldest and most respectable cotton merchants, Mr. David L. Adams, who died at his residence at Summer Hill, near Hamburg, South Carolina, at an early hour yesterday morning, aged about eighty years.

Mr. Adams, some forty years ago, was connected with the cotton trade of Savannah, and also did business for several years in Charleston, South Carolina, of which latter city we believe he was a native.

For perhaps more than thirty years he has been actively identified with the cotton trade of this city, and was associated as senior member of a firm, composed of his sons, at the time of his death. Throughout a business experience extending over a period of more than a half century in the cities named, Mr. Adams had established and maintained an enviable reputation for high business integrity, and his death will be mourned by a wide circle of friends, both in Carolina and Georgia.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

Mr. Adams was the father of Mrs. J. H. Anderson, of this city.

MACON, MONTICELLO AND ATLANTA RAILROAD.—The corporators of this road met in this city on Thursday and organized by electing the following officers:

President—Campbell Wallace, of Atlanta.

Directors—J. T. Grant and J. H. James, Atlanta; W. A. Huff, C. A. Nutting, G. H. Hazlehurst, Macon; J. Steadman, W. N. Davis, Newton county; G. T. Bartlett, F. Goolsby, Jasper county; L. Clower, Jones county.

Secretary and Treasurer—W. P. Orme.

The road will be one hundred and two miles long. The company expect to make amicable arrangements to use the Georgia Road track between Atlanta and Covington, and, also, about twelve miles of the Augusta and Macon Road, leaving only fifty miles to contract to give the full line to Macon. The Board of Directors, after full discussion of the subject, have no fears of accomplishing this much needed enterprise at an early day. No State aid asked.

Trains will be run between Atlanta and Macon without change of cars, or engines, or shifting of freights.

SHALL WE INVITE CAPITAL TO GEORGIA!

Interesting Debate in the House of Representatives.

Diversity of Pursuits and Productions Necessary to Continued Prosperity.

Yesterday an interesting debate occurred in the House of Representatives. The real question at issue was: "Shall we invite Capital to Georgia." The debate arose on the bill introduced by Mr. Mercer of Chatham to incorporate the Arkwright Manufacturing Company of Savannah. The committee on Corporations recommended the passage of the bill. The objection to agreeing with the report of the committee was based upon the ground that one of the sections exempted the capital invested in the factory for ten years.

THE DEBATERS.

Messrs. Hoge, of Fulton, Foster, of Richmond, Turnbull, of Banks and McKibben, of Butts, opposed agreeing to the report of the Committee, while Messrs. McDaniel, of Walton, Walsh, of Richmond, Jones, of Burke, Phillips, of Echols and Mercer, of Chatham, favored agreeing to the report.

THE ARGUMENT AGAINST THE REPORT.

Mr. Hoge was opposed to agreeing to the report of the Committee. He had an idea running through his head that the thing was wrong to exempt the capital invested in manufactures from taxation. The Constitution prescribes that the burdens of taxation must be imposed equally upon all. Hogs, horses and the ground itself is taxed; why exempt the manufacturers of cotton and woolen fabrics? Equality is equity. The act exempting manufactories of cotton and woolen fabrics from taxation was clearly unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in five separate cases, had decided that such exemption was unconstitutional. Why lift the burdens from the wealthy capitalist and impose them on the poor laborer? Don't help the strong to oppress the poor.

Mr. Foster, of Richmond, opposed the report of the committee on Constitutional grounds. He did not believe the establishment of factories would benefit all classes. The Augusta Factory benefitted no one but the operatives and owners. The owners were getting from 25 to 30 per cent. dividends. The Augusta factories pay a tax. The same argument will apply to railroads and express companies as to factories, if they are to be exempted on the ground of public benefit.

Mr. Turnbull stated that the object of the bill was to discriminate in favor of capital against labor. The Constitution declared that the power of taxation over the whole State shall be *ad valorem* and uniform on all species of property taxed. New England had been cited as controlling the finances and politics of this country. New England was inhabited by a manufacturing population. She has a greater portion of the wealth of Georgia. This bill will enable the New Englander to come here and break down our home enterprises. We are a producing people. Don't discriminate against labor. The sons of toil have held convention after convention, and formed a tidal wave to resist the encroachments of capital. If capitalists cannot come here and take Georgia as she is, they can stay away.

Mr. McKibben opposed the report. The bill proposed class legislation. Taxation should be equal. It was unjust to exempt these manfactories, paying from five to ten per cent. dividends, and tax railroads paying no dividends. Poor people could get employment in producing cotton if they wanted it. The bill was unjust and unconstitutional.

ARGUMENT FOR THE REPORT.

Mr. McDaniel stated that the Committee on Corporations recommended the passage of the bill because the policy was a wise one. The exemption clause in the bill was in effect the same as stands on the statute books of Georgia.

Such a policy was eminently wise. It would altogether benefit the poor and weak for foreign capital to come to Georgia. It would develop our resources, build up our enterprises, increase the value of our taxable property, and bring skilled labor in our midst. We should manufacture the raw material at home, and save the profits, which go to swell the coffers of Northern manufacturers. He had no such scruples about the constitutionality of the bill as the gentleman from Fulton (Mr. Hoge). The Constitution prohibitits a tax being levied when it does not act uniformly upon all the same class of property taxed. But it does not prevent the exemption from taxation.

Mr. Hudson—Does the bill act uniformly upon all factories in the State?

Mr. McDaniel—Yes, on all *not* taxed.

Mr. Walsh said that the question was the most important one coming up before the members of the General Assembly. The material prosperity of the State is involved. The position taken by his colleague (Mr. Foster) in view of enlightened legislation was surprising. It was true that Georgia was groaning under taxation and the results of the suicidal legislation of former legislatures. The New England States are the most prosperous of any in the Union. Not a New England State but exempts cotton factories from taxation. She lends a helping hand to all her manufacturing enterprises.

Mr. Foster—I can give you the reason. The people of New England are manufacturers; the people of Georgia are producers?

Mr. Walsh—Yes, Georgia is prostrate to-day because she has not encouraged the manufacture of raw material in our midst. Before the war manufactories was deemed inimical to our "peculiar institution," because colored labor could not be employed in factories. The situation now is changed. Now hundreds of industrious white people, impoverished by the war, seek employment. Foreign capital and muscle should be encouraged. The Augusta factory for the first six years of its existence, lost money and had to be sold out.

But the employment of six hundred operatives in a factory cannot fail to benefit more than themselves. They will spend at least $200,000 and the distribution of this amount among all classes is no insignificant matter. Capital invested in bricks and mortar, and machinery is permanent. Representatives should not be carried away by the "clap-trap" assertion of discrimination against the poor. Lend these enterprises a helping hand and in ten years the taxable value of property in Georgia will be increased by millions of dollars.

Mr. Phillips alluded to the history of our government. The New England States, at an early day, exempted investments by English capitalists. This was the foundation of their prosperity and success. The South has long labored under the disadvantages of not having a home market. To encourage and lend a helping hand to manufacturing enterprises, will be to open a home market to develope our resources, give employment to thousands, induce immigration, enhance real estate, benefit the tax-payer and the planter. Its tendency will be to reduce taxation.

Mr. Jones, of Burke, said that if the policy advocated by the gentleman from Banks and the gentleman from Richmond (Mr. Foster) was to prevail, in five years Georgia would be impoverished. How will taxpayers be hurt by inviting capital to come in? Will exempting them increase taxes one iota? The argument of these gentlemen is at least twenty or thirty years behind the age. If, by this exemption, ten millions of dollars can be added to the value of property in our State, what tax-payer is hurt? England owes her greatness to the diversity of labor and pursuits. England and the United States offer subsidies to steamship lines, and it is not considered discriminating. What Georgia needs to-day is diversity of labor and pursuits. The constitutional objection falls to the ground. It is a question solely of non-taxation, and not of discrimination.

Mr. Mercer said, that while he would not discuss the policy of the general law exempting manufactories of cotton and woolen fabrics, he indorsed it. If Georgia did not pursue such a policy, twenty-five years hence she would lag behind the position held by her to-day. He cited Newark, New Jersey, as illustrative of the beneficial results attending this wise policy. Thirty years ago she had a population of only about 7,000. The policy of encouraging and stimulating manufacturing enterprises was inaugurated and now she has a population of 70,000. At an exposition held there last year, every article exhibited was made in the city. It had become a savings bank for the poor. But gentlemen deny the constitutional power to exempt from taxation.

Paragraph 796 of the Code specifies seventeen different exemptions. One of the exemptions is "annual crops and provisions." Is this discrimination? The Constitution prescribes that taxation must be uniform on all species of property *taxed!* The Constitution contemplated exemptions. An act passed last year exempts certain amount of material in printing offices. Because factories already built are taxed is no argument against the constitutionality of this bill. It is a good argument to stay the collection of the tax. The factory is already built under the general law. The State cannot divest the company of its vested right. It would be bad faith in the State to do so.

THE VOTE STOOD,

on agreeing to the report—Yeas, Beaty, Bell, Black, Blanton, Calhoun, Carlton, Casen, Clark, Colding, Coleman, Cureton, Davis, Dell, DuBose, Dumas, Eakes, Edwards, Evans, Felton, Fort, Gilbert, Glisson, Heard, of Elbert; Hightower, of Johnson; Hill, Hoggard, Hunter, Hurt, Hutchinson, of Haralson; Jackson, Jones, of Burke; Kaigler, of Terrell; Longley, Latham, Lee, Lott, Lyon, Mathews, of Dupon; McArthur, McBride, McDaniel, Mercer, Mills, Morris, Newton, Osborne, Ousley, Peabody, Pierce, Phillips, Poole, Rogers, Sadler, Shewmake, Simms, Simmons, Taliaferro, Tompkins, Tumlin, Walsh, Williamson, Willingham—64.

Nays—Adams, Anderson, Atkinson, Baker, Barksdale, Battle, Blackwell, Blakey, Bliss, Brantley, Brassell, Butt, Campbell, Clements, Cook, Culver, De Loach, Dorsey, Dugger, Duke, Duncan of Hart, Duncan of Rabun, Dunn, Feagin, Fitzgerald, Flynt, Foster, Fowler, Freeman, Grant, Griffin, Hamilton, Hargett, Harris, Heard of Green, Hoge, Hopps, Howell, Hudson, Jenkins of Pike, Johnson, Jones of Chattooga, Kirk, Lamplin, Leitner, Loveless, Lowe of Catoosa, Lowe of Stewart, Masters, Mattox, McKibben, Merritt, Murphy, Nicholson, Rosse, Roberts, Roper, Sill, Snead, Spence, Stephens, Stewart, Summerlin, Thompson, Towns, Trammell, Tucker, Turnbull, Wait, Weichel, Willis of Talbot, Wofford, Young, Yow—62.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, the bill was tabled for the present.

SAD AFFAIR IN AUGUSTA:

Possibly it was Accidental.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel we glean the following particulars concerning the recent tragic occurrence in Augusta:

The Chronicle states that about half-past nine o'clock Thursday morning the city was startled by the report that Major George A. Allen, a well known cotton buyer and citizen of Augusta, had just been found lying dead on a couch in the reading room of the Augusta Club building. The report was all the more shocking from the fact that Major Allen, only a few minutes prior to this hour, was on the street, apparently in the possession of his usual robust physical health, and seemingly without any traces of mental disquietude. The sad news rapidly spread over the city, and in a few minutes a large assemblage gathered at the Club Room, anxious to visit the scene of his tragic death.

Entering the room, the body of Major Allen lay extended on a couch, the rigid fingers of the left hand lightly holding across his breast a half-smoked cigar, an open newspaper resting on his breast, while his right hand rested on the floor in a pool of blood, partially grasping a new five-chamber repeating pistol, one chamber of which was found to have been discharged. The weapon was of a novel cartridge pattern, short-barrelled, but carrying a ball almost if not quite equal in size to that of a navy pistol. Examination showed that the ball from the pistol had entered the right side of the face of Major Allen, about an inch and a half above the ear, producing a wound from which there was a copious flow of blood, and which must have caused instant death.

From the testimony adduced before the Coroner's jury we gather the following facts:

Jim Forbes, colored waiter, met Major Allen about 8:45 o'clock. Major Allen ordered his carriage to be sent around to his house at half-past nine.

Benjamin G Lappodt, at E. H. Rogers' gun and pistol establishment, testified as follows:

I sold the pistol to Major Allen. He came in this morning, and asked for Mr. Rogers. I told him Mr. Rogers had gone to his breakfast. He asked me if I had a Derringer pistol. I told him I had none of the old-fashioned Derringers, but had two Colt's Derringers. He did not like them. He pointed to the pistol now in Major Allen's hands. He asked me if I thought it an effective weapon. I said "yes." He told me to load it, and that he would try it this morning, with the privilege of returning it. He did not pay for it. He left the remainder of the box of cartridges, and said he would come back for them. I told him that was the only pistol of the kind there, and that he must try it at once. He said he would do so this morning. I loaded each chamber of the cylinder. One chamber has been discharged. It is not a self-cocking pistol. I told him that I had placed the hammer so that it would be perfectly safe. I don't think there was any chance of the shot being accidental. The pistol would have to be cocked before it would fire.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased "came to his death from injuries received on the 23d day of January, 1873, from a pistol shot discharged by himself, possibly accidentally."

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court Cases.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

3 Northern	7	12 Tallapoosa	13
4 Southern	2	13 Atlanta	26
5 Oconee	2	14 Rome	27
6 Albany	14	15 Cherokee	11
7 Southwestern	31	16 August	12
8 Pataula	23	17 Middle	8
9 Chattahoochee	6s	18 Ocmulgee	13
10 Macon	13	19 Eastern	7
11 Flint	12	20 Brunswick	6

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA—*Atlanta, January* 24, 1873.—No. 2, Northern Circuit, argument concluded.

No. 3, William T. Vanduzer, administrator, vs. Geo. E. and Thos. J. Heard, tax affidavit, from Elbert, argued. R. Toombs, W. M. & M P Reese, by brief, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendant.

No. 4, Francis P. Collier, administrator, vs. Booker Adkins, Sheriff, rule vs. Sheriff, from Oglethorpe, argued. R. Toombs, S. H. Hardeman, for plaintiff in error. J. D. Mathews, contra.

No. 5, Thomas H. Brown, administrator, vs. James D. Tucker, ejectment, from Oglethorpe. Miles W. Lewis, J. D. Mathews, E. C. Shackleford, for plaintiff in error. Reid & Morton contra.

Pending the argument of John C. Reid, Esq., in the above case, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

The Court met at its usual hour yesterday morning. The case of the State vs. M. Malone, murder, was again taken up, and it was ordered by the Court that execution of the judgment against the prisoner be suspended until further order, the defendant having tendered his bill of exceptions.

In the case of Phillips & Crew vs. The Georgia National Bank, an action of assumpsit and garnishment, the garnishment served was dismissed on motion of plaintiff's counsel, and it was further ordered that the garnishee should pay over the sum of one hundred dollars into court to be disposed of according to law, and that a fi fa should issue for that amount.

In the case of George Shannon vs. R. M. Dunn, there being no issuable defense filed under oath, judgment was rendered, on motion, against the defendant for the sum of $129 65-100 principal, 17 73-100 interest, and the costs of suit.

Wm. Solomon vs. L. S. Salmon and E. R. Sasseen. Complaint on note. In this case the defendant Salmon, having filed his discharge in bankruptcy, and it admitted to be true, it was ordered by the Court that the case be dismissed as to said defendant.

Upon the trial of this case the following verdict was returned: "We, the jury, find for the plaintiff the sum of $500 principal, with interest and costs of suit."

Hewald & Gantt vs. B. F. Owen. Appeal from the Justice's Court. On motion of defendant's attorney this case was dismissed.

In the case of Willis P. Chisolm vs. G. W. Jack, an action of complaint, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant.

J. W. Goldsmith vs. Sidney Root, an action of attachment. This suit having been brought on a foreign bill of exchange, and judgment having been rendered against the defendant, by default, for $800 principal, $49 88 interest and $40 damages, besides costs of suit, in December, 1872, and on motion of defendant's attorney said judgment having been suspended as to the damages only, after evidence and argument heard, it is ordered by the court that the plaintiff do recover of the said defendant the said damages, out of the attached property, and that the order of the court staying the execution be revoked.

In the case of Laura Sanders, vs. John Rice, declaration in attachment, no issuable defence having been filed under oath, ordered by the Court, that judgment go against the defendant for the sum of $3 849 50, principal, $698 75 interest, and the cost of suit, the amount of the judgment to be collected out of the attached property.

B. Shoniger & Co., vs. John Rice—assumpsit in attachment. In this case, judgment went by default against the defendant for the sum of $3 183 21, principal, $247 70 interest, and the cost of suit; the amount of the judgment to be collected out of the property held under the attachment.

Dick Jefferson, a convicted prisoner, was called up to hear what his Honor had to say about Dicks misdeeds, and to receive his sentence. Dick got eight months in the chain gang, where we hope joy will go with him.

F. M. Jack vs. W. P. Chisolm. This case having been submitted to arbitration and an award returned, the defendant was ordered to pay the sum of $100 as fees to the arbitrators.

The State vs. John McGee, misdemeanor. In this case rule nisi having been issued against the security on McGee's bond requiring him to show cause why he should not pay up the amount for which he stood obligated, and the said security having produced the defendant personally in court yesterday, it was ordered that he be discharged from all further liability on said bond.

His Honor Judge Hopkins announced that there would be no jury trials to-day. Court adjourned over to this morning.

Station House Report.

There were eight arrests by our police yesterday, for violations of the city ordinances. Three of these were negroes.

Charley H. Hooper, an interesting and promising young negro boy, appropriated an orange from the stand under the American Hotel, and departed, forgetting to mention the matter to the proprietor of the stand, doubtless through the pressure of his business engagements. He was reminded of his neglect by a vigilant officer, and will soon have a chance of devoting his splendid talents to the internal improvement of Fulton county.

Officer W. L. Jones, while searching a negro's trunk the other day, at the negro's house, found carefully hid away in the same, two handsome silver spoons and a silver fork. One of the spoons is marked "Jennie." The darkie admitted that they were not his property, but said that they were left in his possession by another negro to take care of. These articles are now at the station house. There is reason to believe that they have been stolen. Any of our citizens whose spoons and forks have mysteriously disappeared of late, will do well to call and see them.

NEW FIRM.—Messrs. Markham & Holderness succeed the old firm of Markham & Andrews, in the wholesale boot and shoe business. Both members of the firm are live and reliable business men, and we commend them to our readers.

SERENADE TO GENERAL GORDON.

Brilliant Gathering of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Speech of Senator Gordon.

Last night at an early hour the people began to assemble at the Kimball House, it being announced that a serenade was proposed to our Senator elect, General John B Gordon. Each of the upper stories of the arcade was thronged with stately matrons and gay and fascinating belles. Seldom has so much beauty been gathered there. The reception hall was an impenetrable mass of humanity, rocking like the waves of the ocean, in their impatience to see the Senator-elect.

THE CATHOLIC BAND

discoursed most excellent music. This is a splendid band. Their strains of music fell on welcome ears, and when the tune of "Dixie" was played the popular heart burst forth in applause. Calls for "Gordon!" "Gordon!" came from all parts of the arcade.

The tall and commanding figure of the gallant chieftain and Senator elect was seen on the steps leading up stairs. Here he halted, and in a sonorous, musical tone addressed them, in substance, in the following

ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens: I thank you for this expression of your confidence and esteem. With this expression of my thanks suffer me to make a remark or two to the members of the General Assembly who may be within the sound of my voice.

This occasion calls for gratitude on my part the most profound that ever touched the sense, or moved the heart of man. You have set the seal of approval on aspirations awakened by ardent friends, filling to the utmost the most virtuous ambition of man. You have chosen me to the Senate of the United States—the great bulwark of liberty—being the assemblage of the States themselves.

The contest, in its retrospect, is not free from pain to me. I found my name brought out against

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

ho is truly and correctly termed the "Great Commoner"—a "name illustrious and venerable"—a name familiar to us for forty years, and for forty of *such* years—forty years of devotion to the rights of the country and of earnest battle for every right principle and righteous cause—a name that will go down to posterity "without spot or blemish." [Applause.]

I also found the name of

HON. B. H. HILL

opposed to mine. Enough to say of B. H. Hill, that he was the author of "Notes on the Situation"—notes whose bugle notes aroused his countrymen to a sense of their danger. He will not be forgotten by his countrymen. [Applause.]

Then there was

COL. HERBERT FIELDER,

the pure, gifted and generous man, whose noble face was ever lit up with the best of humor, and the most generous impulses. During the campaign he said to me, "You are the only man who has not told me that I was the only man to represent Georgia." I replied to this pleasant sally by saying "I have never said that much of myself."

Again thanking you, allow me to declare, that during the canvas I sought not to depreciate the capabilities of any one, or cast a shade over the fame of any of my competitors. Had this been the case it would have brought no triumph to my heart. Deeply sensible of the responsibilities of my position; trusting to discharge my duty with prudence; thoughtfully and hopefully I accept the great trust you have confided to me. I trust my former devotion to my country is a pledge of my future fidelity to Georgia. (Long and continued applause.")

After unavailing calls for "Toombs," "Stephens," "Hill," Senator Mathews and others, the crowd dispersed.

[OFFICIAL.]

Proceedings of Council.

ATLANTA, January 24, 1873.

Council met. Hon C C Hammock, Mayor, presiding, and a full Board of Aldermen present.

Minutes read and reconsidered as to so much of the minutes as relates to the closing of the Recorder's office for the reception of accounts, and that his office now close on Wednesday at 12 M.

A NEW MOVE.

Major Hillyer, who was present, addressed Council, stating that the General Assembly had been petitioned to have established in the city a Board of Aldermen clothed with certain powers, giving to the Mayor authority to veto any action he may see proper. He stated what the duties of such a Board were, and that he wished to ascertain what the Council wished done in the matter. It was referred to a special committee of five.

STREETS.

Mr. Lockland was present to be heard on the subject of streets. Referred to Street Committee.

PETITIONS.

Of C. P. Cassin, et. al., asking for work on Broad street. Referred to Street Committee.

Of Mrs. Landon Hughes, asking for free license to peddle. Granted.

Of Chapman, Rucker & Co, et al, asking for a rock crossing on Alabama street at its junction with Forsyth. Referred to Street Committee.

Of C I Brown, et al, asking for a rock crossing on Washington street, corner of Peters. Referred to Street Committee.

Of W J Ward, asking that the sidewalk on McDonough street in front of his property be sanded. Referred to Street Committee.

Of Jacob Elsas & Co, et al, asking for a sewer on Pryor street from Mitchell to Hunter. Also, a rock gutter on Mitchell street from Whitehall to Pryor. Referred to Street Committee.

Of T G Eswald, asking for grade on Wheat street near his property. Granted.

Of James R Wylie, asking for grade on Grubb street between Forsyth and Broad street. Granted.

Of I S Boyd et al., asking for a rock crossing at the junction of Broad and Luckie street. Read and referred to Street Committee.

Of Abbot & Bro, asking for a rock crossing on Alabama street, in front of J R Simmons & Co's store. Granted.

Of John L. Atkinson, asking for relief. Tabled.

Of William Bangston, asking for money paid Recorder, for violating city law unthoughtedly, be refunded. It was moved and carried that $5 be refunded.

Of T. R. Ripley et al asking that the crossing on McCrosky Alley be fixed. Referred to Street Committee.

Of 8 fas of various parties against the city. Referred to Finance Committee.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Gentlemen of Council;

In calling for the reports of Standing Committees, I would take occasion to remind you of their vast importance. No part of your duties as Councilmen involves so much of interest to the city. Permit me, therefore, to earnestly request that you will watch the reports of the respective committees with a vigilant eye; nor take it simply for granted that everything they may do is right. It is your duty to fully investigate their acts, not only for your own protection, but what is of more consequence—the protection of your constituents. It is through these reports that money is spent. It is through them that the taxpayers are injured unnecessarily, and that the city may be involved. They are the great bung-hole of the municipal barrel. Look well to the leakage.

Excuse me, gentlemen, for premising these remarks—I see the danger, and would warn you against it.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee recommended payment of bills to the amount of $2,411 63. Adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Police—Adverse, on petition of L. Scofield, et al, for the appointment of B. Cash as a special policeman in the Sixth Ward;

Favorable, on petition of Theo. Schuman to be allowed to erect a wooden platform in front of his Pharmacy, on which to keep his live bear as a living sign. Adopted.

Police—Adverse, on resolution of Alderman McDuffie, that hereafter female prisoners will not be worked on the public streets. Adopted by the following vote, vis:

Yeas—Brotherton, Dodd, McLendon, Beatie, Young, Mecaslin, Sparks, Boring—8.

Nays—Morris, Rice, Goldsmith, McDuffie, McMillan, Langston—6.

Street—Favorably on petition of J. B. Caldwell, et al., for a stone crossing laid across Forsyth street, on the north side of Peters street; adverse on petition of Margenius A. Bell for $150 damages for pay for land taken in the widening of Jones street; favorably on petition of J A Hayden, et. al., for a stone curbing on the east side of Marietta street from Forsyth to Cone street, provided the property owners will obligate themselves in writing to lay stone or brick paving within thirty days; adverse on resolution of Alderman Morris to lay a rock crossing across Pryor street, in front of Kimball House. Adopted.

Street—Favorable upon the petition to advertise for and receive proposals to place cinders on Marietta street side-walks. Laid on the table.

Favorable on petition of A. M. Reinhardt to have a pile of dirt in front of of his property on corner of Luckie and Baker streets. Adopted.

Favorable on resolution of Alderman Morris, asking to have two rock crossings laid—one across Mitchell and one across Forsyth, at their intersection.

Favorable on proposal of E. Langgesser, to make street crossings as advertised by the chairman of the Street Committee, to lay down crossings of composition stone, at forty cents per square foot, laid down.

Adverse on resolution of Alderman Rice to lay down a crossing on Cain street, at the Governor's mansion. Adopted.

REPORT OF STREET COMMITTEE.

The bid of W W McAfee—For dry work—paving $1 60 per perch; walls $1 65 per perch; covering $1 [illegible]; flagging 15 cents per foot—blue rock. This bid is recommended for the dry masonry and guttering throughout the city. Adopted.

Bid of John Gavin for estate of P Lynch—Dry work $0 [illegible] per perch; mortar $2 05. Recommend this bid for the mortar work. Adopted.

Bid of T G W Crussell—Flagging 14 cents per foot; gravel at usual prices. Recommend it be adopted for certain parts of the city, as may be recommended by the Street Committee and approved of by this Council. Adopted.

Bid of James Walsh—Crossing and flagging 40 cents per foot; curbing 41½ cents per foot. Recommend this bid for curbing and crossing when recommended by Street Committee and approved by this Council. Adopted.

BIDS FOR THE FAIR GROUNDS.

The Fair Grounds let to Messrs. Kries and Wilson, by complying with the requirements exacted by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and by paying $250 per annum at such times as Council require it to be paid.

REPORT OF RELIEF COMMITTEE.

On petition of Mrs. Elizabeth Russell asking for transportation to Arkansas. Committee recommend transportation to Chattanooga. Adopted.

REPORT OF TAX COMMITTEE.

On petition of Mrs. Nancy Trippen, asking that tax be refunded which she had over paid. Adverse. Adopted.

On petition of Alexander & Broomhead asking a reduction of assessment of house on Broad street. Favorable. Adopted.

KIMBALL HOUSE TAX.

It was moved that $4,000 be accepted as tax on the Kimball House provided it is paid to-morrow (25th inst.) Accepted.

FEEDING OF PRISONERS AT GUARD HOUSE.

The feeding of prisoners at the Guard House was let to J. S. Lampkin for 9¾ cents per meal.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Langston:

Resolved, That a stone crossing be laid across Ivy street at junction of Line. Referred to Street Committee.

By Alderman Beatie:

Resolved, That the Street Committee proceed at the earliest day possible to sand the sidewalk on Ivy street in front of the school house from Harris to Cain. Referred to Street Committee.

By Alderman Boring—adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor appoint a committee of three to make arrangements for establishing immediately a temporary or permanent hospital in the city.

By Alderman McMillan:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be authorized and instructed to put a crossing on the west side of Loyd street across Wall street from depot to Pittman's corner. Referred to Street Committee.

By Alderman Langston—adopted:

Resolved, That all amendments to the City Charter proposed before the Legislature, at its present session, be referred to the Ordinance Committee.

By Alderman Dodd—adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances be requested to report an ordinance requiring the Street Railroad Companies, when they occupy any streets or route assented to by the Street Committee, that the present surface and permanent grade be furnished.

By Alderman McMillan—adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter all sealed proposals for any and all city work, that sealed bids for the same be directed to the Clerk of Council, and by him opened in Council.

By Alderman Young—adopted:

Resolved, That the Marshal have the obstruction removed from the corner of Hunter and Butler streets.

By Alderman Morris:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be required to have two rock crossings laid down on Peters street, one at the junction of Peters and Booths alley, and one at the junction of Peters and Castleberry streets. Referred to Street Committee.

By Alderman McLendon:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be requested to put Clark street in good condition from McDonough to Pulliam street. Referred to Street Committee.

Resolved, That the Street Committee be requested to have laid a brick walk on Hunter and McDonough streets from the northwest corner to the southeast corner of the City Hall. Referred to Street Committee.

By Alderman Goldsmith:

Resolved, That rock crossings be put down on Marietta across Thurmond and Simpson streets. Referred to Street Committee.

By Alderman Rice—adopted:

Resolved, That the Street Committee have a pile of dirt removed on Baker street, adjoining David Dougherty's lot.

By Alderman McLendon:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be requested to have a walk laid of flags, brick or plank, on Pryor street from the Union Passenger Depot to Alabama street, also a crossing on the west side of Pryor across Peters street. Referred to Street Committee.

By Alderman Brotherton—adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to issue a license tax of $15 per annum to George Skinner for the privilege of selling pictures Mr. Skinner to make monthly returns of gross sales and pay ¼ of 1 per cent. on the same.

By Alderman McMillan:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be and are hereby authorized and instructed to have curb stones put down on Wall street between Pryor and Loyd streets opposite the Union Passenger Depot.

Referred to Street Committee.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON WATER WORKS.

The communication from Messrs Tillebaum & Takofzer, relative to water works, asking whether a proposition coming from a company of responsible capitalists requesting to obtain from the city authorities the exclusive franchise to erect ample and sufficient water works in the city of Atlanta without any cost to the city whatever, would receive favorable consideration from the Mayor and Council, submitted to a Special Committee, Messrs. Brotherton, Mecaslin, Dodd, Rice, McMillan and Water Commissioners who report that they are in favor of entertaining a proposition from petitioners to erect water works in and for the city of Atlanta, provided said proposition is made within thirty days. Adopted.

TRIAL OF POLICEMEN.

In the case of policeman J. S. Holland, charged with drunkenness and neglect of duty as a policeman, after hearing the evidence, it is ordered that he be suspended without pay for thirty days, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. McLendon, Young, Sparks, Rice, Goldsmith, Boring, McMillan, and Langston.

Nays—Brotherton, Beatie, Mecaslin, and McDuffie.

A motion to dismiss him from the police force was lost by the following vote.

Yeas—Brotherton, Beatie, McCaslin.

Nays—Morris, McLendon, Dodd, Young, Sparks, Rice, Goldsmith, Boring, McDuffie, McMillan and Langston.

Policeman Hinton charged with leaving his ward while on duty without leave and going to sleep while on duty. After hearing the evidence it was ordered that he be suspended ten days without pay and reprimanded by the Mayor.

Policeman I J Cook, who was charged with leaving his ward while on duty without permission. After hearing the evidence it was ordered that he be suspended twelve days without pay, and reprimanded by the Chairman of the Police Committee.

FINALE.

Council adjourned at midnight—12 M. after a session of six hours.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature which provides for the abolition of the office of Receiver of Tax Returns, and the creation in its stead of the office of Tax Assessor.

The object of the bill is to compel the owners of property to give in the same at a fair and true valuation. We know men in our county, and we blush to admit it, who return their property at less than half of its real value; and what is true of McDuffie is no doubt more or less true of every other county in the State.

This is a move in the right direction, and if passed will remedy a very great evil. As the parties under the present system is calculated to do, and, in fact, does, great injustice to the honest tax-payer, and permits rascality and swindling on the part of the dishonest, we are heartily in favor of this act.—*McDuffie Journal.*

R. W. Tidwell, corner of Broad and Mitchell streets, has three hundred fat chickens and an assortment of family supplies.

Local and Business Notices.

IF you want to see the "King" of the "Lock stitch" find it at the "Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.'s Rooms. It's many points of superiority over all other machines comprised place it beyond competition. It will be shown to all with pleasure at DeGive's Opera House, whether they wish to purchase or not.

jan19-d1w

REMOVAL.—D. O. Townsend & Co. would respectfully announce to their patrons and the public that they have removed from their former place of business, on Mitchell street, to the west side of Whitehall, fourth door south side of Alabama street, where they will be glad to respond to all calls for First Class Family Groceries at the Lowest Possible Prices.

They will in future, as in the past, guarantee every article sold to be as represented.

jan19-d1w

The Great Clothing House of Eiseman & Bro. is at 55 Whitehall st. The Largest Establishment, The Largest Stock, The most Extensive Variety, The very Lowest Prices.

dec28—3if

KNIVES FOR THE MILLION!—The Great European Razor Cutlery Sale will take place every day at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 2 and 7 P. M., until the whole stock is closed out, at Barney Williams' Auction Room. Go one and all, and see their stock, and make your purchases while there is a chance. tf

HAVE you seen and examined the "Domestic" Sewing Machine? Everybody that tries the "Domestic" is pleased with it, for it is direct and easy in action and stitches everything from gossamer to sole leather. Whether or not you wish to purchase any machine, call and see this at No. 4 DeGive's Opera House. jan19-d1w

Mardi Gras!

GRAND EXCURSION TO Mobile and New Orleans.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CARNIVAL AT NEW ORLEANS, TAKES PLACE ON Tuesday, February 25th, 1873

This trip is regarded, by those who have been there, as one of the MOST PLEASANT.

A MAGNIFICENT TRAIN OF Pullman Palace Sleepers, With elegant Day Coaches, Restaurants, and Baggage Cars run through from Atlanta and Augusta WITHOUT CHANGE, VIA ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS Fast Line,

Making as quick time as lines advertising "SHORTER," and affording all an excellent opportunity of witnessing this CARNIVAL OF CARNIVALS

The Atlanta and New Orleans Fast Line, long since perfected arrangements for Tickets and Trains through without change. This line is one hundred and eighty nine miles SHORTER than another, "and nearly one day less time and travel."

EXCURSIONISTS ARE Particularly Requested TO NOTICE THE ABOVE, and guard against being decived by other lines advertising the title of "Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line," and remember that Pleasure Seekers do Not Seek After "Short Lines," but those that will afford them most pleasure, and we suggest that Excursionists "Pay their Money and Take their Choice" BETWEEN Sand Barrens, Piney Woods, etc., and the Beautiful Blue Mountains of Alabama, together with magnificent bridges over noble rivers, one of which—the Tensas—is the longest on the Continent; not forgetting the beautiful Bays, incident to a line whose cars run along the shores of the GULF OF MEXICO.

"I am Sole Agent for this Line in Georgia," but for the accommodation of the "Dear Public," have placed tickets on sale at the various ticket offices in the State, and at other places convenient to all. Tickets will be on sale from 15th to 23d February, good to return on any passenger train within THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE OF SALE.

FARE ROUND TRIP.

ATLANTA TO NEW ORLEANS and return..$34 15. Sleeping car fare extra. Sections or berths can be secured by addressing V. DUNNING, Sup't Pullman Southern Palace Car Company or, BEAU CAMPBELL, Southeastern Agent Atlanta and New Orleans Fast Line.

The new reliable Blue Mountain Route, and its recent connections via Montgomery and Mobile. jan18-3tf

Grand Excursion Trip TO NEW ORLEANS —AND— MOBILE, VIA The Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line, TO THE Great Mardi Gras Carnival AT NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, February 25, 1873.

This is a splendid and gorgeous trip that no one should fail to take. A full train of Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, running through from Atlanta to New Orleans, without change, thus depriving the trip of all the discomforts of ordinary travel, and giving to it all the comforts of a magnificent home, and for a small consideration, giving our people an opportunity of seeing the finest CARNIVAL FESTIVAL ever witnessed in this country.

THE ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE HAS ALONE perfected arrangements for excursion tickets, and a train of Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars through without change.

This line is one hundred and sixty-two (162) miles shorter than any other route, and nearly one day less time and travel.

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent Atlanta & West Point Railroad.

G. J. FORNACHE, Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.

G. JORDAN, General Superintendent Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.

S. H. SCRANTON, Superintendent New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad.

Excursionists are particularly requested to notice the above, and guard against being deceived by other lines assuming the title of "Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line."

I am the sole agent of this line in Georgia, and the only one authorized to arrange for excursion tickets going through on this line without change.

Tickets over this line on sale at the Union Passenger Depot, Atlanta, good on any passenger train from February 20th to March 15th, 1873.

Fare for the round trip $34.75

Sleeping car fare extra.

Sections or berths can be secured by addressing Pullman Palace Car Company, Atlanta, or the undersigned. W. J. HOUSTON, General Passenger Agent. jan16-3ttfeb

Double Entry Book-Keeper.

A GENTLEMAN of twenty years' practical experience desires the position of Book-Keeper in some first-class house in this city. Good references will be given. Apply at this office. jan17-d1f

Atlanta Select School for Girls.

THIS School opened on Monday, 13th inst., in a second story room of the Sage House, corner of Forsyth and Mitchell streets. Limited to 30 pupils. Tuition $40 per term of five months; one half in advance. J. H. LOGAN, A. M. jan8-3if

BARNES' Albany House, Corner Pine and Jackson St's, ALBANY, GA. MERRICK BARNES, Proprietor. Omnibus to and from all trains. jan19-3

GARRETT & BROTHER, Wholesale Produce, —AND— Commission Merchants, HAVE REMOVED FROM WHITEHALL TO ALABAMA STREET, Opposite the Passenger Depot.

WITH a large Storage Capacity, a SIDE TRACK, and ample facilities otherwise, are now prepared to offer all the inducements possible to Cash buyers and prompt paying customers. Liberal advances made on Consignments when desired. jan23—d1w

DIRECT TRADE IMPORTATION —OF— IRON, STEEL, GUNS, CUTLERY, —AND— General Hardware.

WE are now ready to furnish the Trade, from ample and judicious selections, every article embraced in our line, at close figures, which will prove themselves in comparison with any market in the United States. Specialties in Genuine Hammered Swedes Iron, Swedish Plow Steel, English Guns and Cutlery—which come to us without a second profit; also, in American Heavy Goods, from manufacturers on quantity contracts—Superior Charcoal Merchant Bar Iron and Nails. Correspondence with CASH buyers solicited. Freight arrangements complete to all points. Bills Lading with rates indorsed and guaranteed on all shipments. J. & S. NOBLES & CO., ROME, GA. jan11-d3mo

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Plows and other Agricultural Implements Cheaper THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE SOUTH

We cannot be Undersold for Cash.

"Buist's" Warranted Garden Seeds. We have facilities for furnishing the Trade at Philadelphia prices.

Guano and Provisions Sold to Farmers on Time.

SEND FOR OUR CIRCULARS OF PRICES AND TERMS.

J. BEN WILSON & CO., BROAD STREET, (by the Bridge,) ATLANTA, GA. jan21— (july4-d12mo)

GUANO. 1873. GUANO.

500 Tons Sea Fowl Guano,
500 Tons Russell Coe's,
500 Tons Merryman & Co.'s,
500 Tons Etiwan's,
500 Tons Sternfel's Original,
500 Tons Cotton States,
200 Tons Mark W. Johnson's,
200 Tons E. Frank Coe's,
200 Tons Wilson's,
100 Tons Meat and Bone Guano,
200 Tons English Stonewall,
200 Tons Sardy's Soluble Pacific,
200 Tons Ammoniated Flour of Rawbone, very fine.
200 Tons Peruvian Guano, Land Plaster, and Chemicals for Manipulating,
100 Tons Soluble Sea Island.

ALSO, 1,000 PLOWS, from $3 50 upward. Farmers must have good Plows.

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Field Seeds, Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Live Stock, etc.

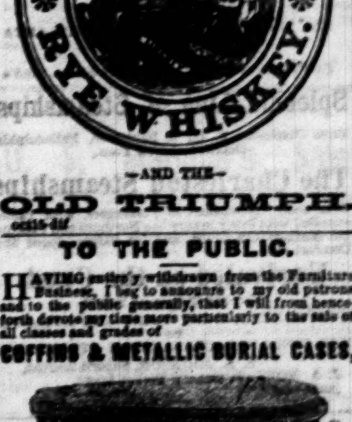
PROVISIONS. Special to my Customers:

Many of you needing Provisions have heretofore been compelled to purchase these supplies from other houses, after bonding your crops to me for Guano, I will in future furnish you with your Provisions also, knowing it will be more convenient and agreeable for you to make your accounts all at one place. With many thanks for your kind patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same. Send for Catalogues. MARK W JOHNSON. jan8—d&w3m

SCHOOL NOTICE.

SPRING TERM of the S. M. F. College, for 1873, opens 15th inst. For circulars address the undersigned. J. N. BRADSHAW, President. COVINGTON, GA., January 2, 1873. jan8 d3w

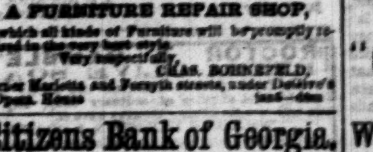
GUTHMAN & HAAS, No. 3 Granite Block, Broad Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Wholesale Liquor Dealers, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED



—AND THE— OLD TRIUMPH. oct15-3tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,



and to the business of FUNERAL UNDERTAKER. I have, also, connected with my Coffin Storerooms, A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP, in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style. Very respectfully, CHAS. BOHNEFELD, Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under DeGive's Opera House. jan5—d6m

Citizens Bank of Georgia.

Authorized Capital $1,000,000

BANKING ROOM, REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.

DOES a General Banking Business of DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITS, Buys and sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all parts of the country. JOHN T. GRANT, President. PERINO BROWN, Cashier. jan1-3tf

NOTICE to STOCK DEALERS

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PLANTERS' Horse and Mule Market, J. C. EDWARDS & CO., Proprietors, NOS. [illegible] AND [illegible] N. FIFTH STREET, St. Louis.

THE public are again notified that S. S. Grant & Son are no longer employed by Jas. C. Edwards & Co. in the Horse and Mule Trade. [illegible] J. C. EDWARDS & CO. jan8-d6m

SOUTHERN TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medallions, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of SEWER PIPE from 2 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc. We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction. may31—dly PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House. jan5 dly

1873. WM. J. LAND, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

LAND'S CHEMICAL LABORATORY has been thoroughly refitted with improved apparatus just received from Berlin. Special attention given to the ANALYSIS or ASSAY of Ores, Metals, Mineral Waters, Soils, Fertilizers, Coals, Rocks, Chemical Salts, Liquors, Burning Oils, Poisons, Medicines, etc. A card of charges for analysis mailed gratis to applicants. No charges for consultation. WM. J. LAND, P. O. Box [illegible]. dec31-d6m

THE "GENUINE" "COAL CREEK COAL!" J. M. BORN, Jr. & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

KEEP constantly on hand at their Coal Yards, No. 1 on Marietta street, second door above the Capitol and Post Office, and No. 2 on the Corner Alabama and Loyd Sts., opposite O H Jones, Esq., and Georgia Railroad Depot, the best "Coal Creek Lump" and Anthracite Coal. The new office and yard on the last named streets, we have found necessary to open within the last few days for the accommodation of our friends and the patrons in the eastern and southern part of the city, where they may at all times find our pleasant and accommodating little "JOE CORRIGAN" to wait upon them. Call at either office, and we will sell you GOOD COAL At FAIR PRICES [illegible] jan5-d6m

THE HOLY BIBLE. THE PEOPLE'S STANDARD EDITION, Containing the Old and New Testaments, and the Apocryphal Writings. Text conformable with the standard of the American Bible Society. With over Five Hundred Illustrations [illegible] THE AGENT, MR. JOHN W. [illegible], IS IN THE CITY, and can be addressed through the Postoffice.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

HOW IT HAPPENED.

BY JOHN HAY.

I pray you pardon me, Sister,
And smile that dear smile away
That dims the light of your lovely face
As a thunder cloud to day.
I really could not help it—
It happened, I mean, just so—
And those great gray eyes flashed bright and cold.
Like an icicle in the sun.

I was thinking of the summers
When we were boys and girls,
And the gay winds romped with your curls;
And you stood to see the noble little girl
I blinded on the alder path.
I kissed the kiss from your lips, and didn't
I have roused a woman's wrath.

There is not so much to pardon—
For why were your lips so red?
The blonde hair fell in a shower of gold
From the proud, provoking head.
And the beauty that flashed from the splendid eyes,
And played around the tender mouth,
Rushed over my soul like a warm, sweet wind
That blows from the fragrant South.

And where, after all, is the harm done?
I believe we were made to be gay,
And all of youth not given to love
Is vainly squandered away.
And strewn through life's low labors,
Like gold in the desert sands,
Are love's sweet kisses, and sighs and vows,
And the clasp of clinging hands.

And when you are old and lonely,
In memory's magic shrine
You will see on your thin and wasting hands
Like gems, these kisses of mine.
And when you come at evening
At the sound of some vanished name,
The ghosts of my kisses shall touch your lips
And kindle your heart to flame.

SENATORIAL NICK-NACKS.

Secrets of the Congressional Toilet Unfolded by Gorham.

[From the New York Sun.]

One of the most interesting and entertaining of the gift annuals published by Congress, is that just issued in paper, and without covers, by the Hon. George C. Gorham, who, having been defeated a few years ago as a Republican candidate for Governor of California on account of his complicity in various lobby and ring transactions in the State Legislature, was taken up by the Republicans in the United States Senate and made Secretary thereof. Mr. Gorham is a member of the Grant Republican National Committee. He endeared himself to the party last year by writing a letter on civil service reform, ridiculing the whole thing and denouncing the system which President Grant seemed to be in favor of as an impracticable and mischievous humbug. For which the President, strangely enough, seemed to like him all the better.

Mr. Gorham's new book is entitled "Receipts and Expenditures of the Senate," and is in the form of a letter to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, President of the Senate—the gentleman who loaned Oakes Ames $500 to build the Union Pacific Railroad and never asked for it back. It is quite statistical and somewhat tabular. It narrates how Gorham bought a Webster's Dictionary for the Hon. W. G. Brownlow, of Tennessee, piquing the curiosity of the reader as to what use that gentleman made of it; how he bought rose-tinted note-paper, *eau de Nile*, envelopes, mucilage and maps; how he hung "shades" on committee rooms; how he stained bookcases and picked locks and drilled holes in the wall and put castors on chairs and plugged the wall and hung towel racks and stuffed cushions with the best curled hair and sharpened shears and put a long nail handle on a brush and dovetailed a box for the committee on outrages, and put seventy-four large screws into boxes and got a new tongue for a book truck and everything of that sort, and how much it all cost. It's mighty interesting reading. It shows how Mr. Gorham disbursed $495,852 41 during one year.

Among other acts of absorbing interest, we gather that, between December and May, Gorham bought eight Lemon sqbezers, four cocoanut dippers, much sugar and lemons, spoons and ladles, and other such raw materials for laws. Also, that on the 29th of December he bought for the United States three pounds of mercury, and on the 31st of the same month half a gallon of castor oil. By the way, who took the half gallon of castor oil? It is well enough known that the Senate has been for several years a powerful body, but it is not so well established that it takes half a gallon of castor oil at a dose. And, for that matter—three pounds of mercury—good gracious? The Senate is a sweet-scented body.

Mr. Gorham's narrative tells how he bought gallons of cologne, gallons of bay rum, and much essential oils, besides cosmetics and Lubin's powders by the dozen, and rappee snuff by packages of bottles. Then there are hair brushes, toilet soap, chamois skins, towels, nail brushes, and Coloug tea in the most gorgeous profusion.

It's a good book, an interesting book, a book for everybody; the interest is sustained throughout; it's more interesting than Mr. Gorham's letter on civil service reform, fuller of information than Oakes Ames on the witness stand, and as exact in its statements as the Hon. Henry Wilson on Credit Mobilier investments.

It seems a pity that this work cannot have a larger circulation.

THE WIDOWED EMPRESS.

Before and After the Pompous Napoleon at Notre Dame.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Louis Napoleon did not like her at her presentation first at court. He was then president. She had said bitter things about his treatment of Compte D'Orsay and the Countess of Blessington, and Napoleon had heard of them. At that time there were rumors in Paris that, disgusted with the conduct of the chambers, the president might at any day resign and return to England. Passing around this circle into which officers, members, ministers and others, with their wives and daughters, had formed themselves at the levee, when formal presentations were over, he addressed, after the manner of his uncle, a few words to each person. When he reached the Countess de Tebs, hesitating a moment, he inquired:

"You came to Paris from London, did you not, my lady?"

"Yes, monsieur."

"And when do you return?"

"*Le mois prochain monsieur. Et vous?*"

It is said the repartee, though it greatly annoyed the President, by that curious physchological law which in regard to a man's feelings toward a clever woman, works by contraries, attracted him to her. Before he had made himself sure in his place by the *coup d'etat*, doubtful how a marriage alliance with one not of royal blood would affect his standing with the sovereigns of Europe, he caused propositions for a morganatic union to be made to the lady, he undertaking to settle upon her a large income for life. Eugenie declined the proposals, though not with indignation. Perhaps she foresaw that Carola of Sweden would never be permitted to marry a Bonaparte, and did not care to throw away a chance of future greatness. At all events, on the 29th of January, 1853, when she was in her 27th year, and he in his 46th, the marriage was celebrated with much magnificence at Notre Dame. There was no love in the union. Louis Napoleon was never capable of such love, for example, as Prince Albert had for Queen Victoria; and then, as to faithfulness for his marriage vows, he practiced no more of it than did his mother, Hortense, before him. What Shakspeare makes Jack Cade announce when he sends Lord Say to the block corresponds exactly with what Louis Napoleon felt every day he was on the throne of France.

Besides, no woman loves a man whom she knows to wear a mask—who pretends to be what he is not. It was certainly not Louis Napoleon's fault that no drop of Bonaparte blood ever flowed in his veins, but he need not have professed ignorance of the fact, nor have aped the manners of his suppositious uncle. Eugenie, it is said in Paris, never heard of the Van Tromp scandal until after the birth of the prince, and her indignation at discovering that the heir-apparent of the Napoleonic dynasty might fall in tracing his descent from Madame Letitia Bonaparte was not concealed. The life at the Elysee for the half-score of years has not been of the happiest

☞ We find in the New York Times of a recent date a statement of the public debt of various States, as compiled from the Gubernatorial messages recently delivered, and this, when compared with their population, shows a rate of indebtedness, per capita, as follows, viz:

New York, per capita	$5 79
Pennsylvania, per capita	4 60
Ohio, per capita	6 32
Wisconsin, per capita	3 25
Michigan, per capita	1 65
Nevada, per capita	5 91

So Mortals.

Mr. William Goldsberry, of Newnan, died on Monday last.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Alex. Dickson, of West Point,

Ladies will find relief from their headache, confusion, swimming of the head, cold, sour stomach, restlessness, etc., etc., by taking Simmon's Liver Regulator.

Persons living in unhealthy locations may avoid all billious attacks by taking a dose of Simmon's Liver Regulator occasionally to keep the liver in healthy action. It should be used by all persons, old and young. It is not unpleasant, is a purely vegetable compound, is not injurious to the most delicate constitution, and will keep the liver in healty action. d1ww1t

A New Beautifying Agent.—All Dentrifices had their drawbacks until the aromatic bark of the soap tree was brought from the Chilian valleys, to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into. jan21d1ww1t

For throat diseases and affections of the chest, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are of value. For coughs, irritation of the throat, caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial results. jan21d3t-tues-thurs-sat

Why do you cough when you can be so easily cured? Every druggist keeps Tutt's Expectorant. Don't put it off until it is too late. jan21d1ww1t

Chapped Hands, face, rough skin, pimples ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap, as there are many worthless imitations made with common tar. nov12-d&w12w

The Purest and Sweetest Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. nov12-d&w12w

Saddles, Saddles! Harness, Harness! At Chapeau & Heffron's, Charleston, South Carolina, you can purchase a set of home-made Buggy Harness at $15 per set, double harness at $45 and $50. New McClellan Saddles at $5 each. Always on hand a full line of Saddlery, Cart Harness, etc.

Remember! If you want a good and cheap article, call at Chapeau & Heffron's. nov20-d3m

Bachelors' Hair Dye.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York. oct2—d1y

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years continually examining lung, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. Schenck & Son, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally. dec25—deodly

The Great Southern
Passenger and Mail
ROUTE!
VIA
ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!
To Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train.
Connections by this line are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses
On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.
Conductors on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.
Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta
to
Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York,
by
Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.
Fare as Low by Augusta
AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS
ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN ATLANTA AND NEW YORK.
Passengers wishing to stop over by calling and a Splendid Line of Steamships,
From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.
The Charleston Steamships
Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are
Unrivaled on the Coast.
Through Tickets on Sale at
MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS
B. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—d1f

EMORY COLLEGE,
OXFORD, GEORGIA.
The SPRING TERM begins January 15th, 1873. Tuition $45. Day board may be had for $16 per month, and board in families at reduced rates. Fuel and lights, from $15 to $16 per month.
I. S. HOPKINS,
jan15codSw Secretary Faculty.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP
is made from the best materials and nicely put up. Sold at prices of ordinary soap. Try it, you will use no other. Grocers have it.
WILLIAMS, LANGSTON & GRANE,
nov28-2mo Wholesale Agents.

THE MAJORS HOUSE,
BY E. MAJORS,
TRENTON.....GEORGIA.
He pledges himself his house will be kept in first rate style, and on moderate terms. jan21d1w

CHOICE HOTEL.
Corner Broad and Bridge Streets.
ROME, GA.
J. G. RAWLINS, Proprietor.
Situated in the business part of the city.
Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.
dec4-tf Leroy A. Cram, Clerk.

In the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Georgia.—In the matter of George W. Lay, in Bankruptcy.
This is to give notice that a writ for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of George W. Lay, of Columbus, in the county of Cherokee, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said district.
WM. J. CANTRELL, Assignee.
dec31-d1ww3w Columbus, Ga.

Madison House,
MADISON, GEORGIA.
TRAVELLERS, tourists and families will find this one of the best hotels in the State. Terms to suit the times that will suit all. Polite attention to guests. —— PEEK & HARRIS, Proprietors.
apr23—d1f

I. J. FORD'S
CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY
AND
Blacksmiths' Shop,
Corner of Line and Prior Streets.
In consequence of the steady and heavy increase of his business, J. J. FORD has been compelled to move to more commodious quarters. A large, two-story and commodiously arranged building which has been built expressly for him, to be used in Manufacturing, Repairing and Painting.
Coaches,
Barouches,
Phaetons,
Victorias,
Brets,
Rockaways,
Buggies,
Charlots,
Caleches,
Wagons, etc.
Experienced Mechanics,
and being prepared for all kinds of work done in a First-Class
Carriage
Manufacturing
Establishment,
He respectfully invites a fair share of patronage from the public.
In connection with his Carriage Factory, and in the same building he has ample arrangement for doing all kinds of
Blacksmiths' Work,
Situated as he now is, and having all necessary facilities, he is resolved to produce
Good Work,
AND AT PRICES THAT
Cannot be Surpassed
BY ANY MANUFACTURER IN THE COUNTRY.
He respectfully invites the attention of the public to the fact that his is a
Home Institution!!
And he feels confident that the public will give him a trial. jan1-3m

NOTICE.
TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:
I HAVE been appointed sole Agent in Atlanta for Hahn & Fridler's celebrated
Lager Beer and Cream Ale
and any person desiring a splendid article can get it by applying to me. Any quantity shipped or delivered will be guaranteed.
O. C. CARROLL.
CONTRACT.
This is to certify that we have this day appointed O. C. Carroll sole Agent in Atlanta for our celebrated Ale and Lager Beer. All orders must be sent direct to him, and any orders addressed to O. C. Carroll, No. 9 Fryer street, Atlanta, Ga., will be promptly filled. dec19-d3m J. STIFEL & L. FRIEDER.

Select School for Boys.
PROF. J. A. RICHARDSON will open a Select School for Boys, on second floor over D. C. Townsend & Co., corner of Broad and Mitchell streets, on first Monday in January, 1873. For particulars address J. A. RICHARDSON, A. M., dec19—d1f Box 501 Atlanta.

Sterling's Southern Series
—OF—
Readers, Orators & Copy Books.
THE undersigned now own the plates of this POPULAR SERIES; and as these are the only Purely Southern School Books offered in the market, we submit that it is to the interest of Teachers to patronize them. Send for circular, or Special Terms to Teachers—VERY LIBERAL. Specimen copies sent free for examination.
Prof. Orr, the Superintendent of Education for Georgia, says of them:
Messrs. J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga.—Gentlemen: I have given to the Sterling Series of School Books, which you have had the kindness to leave with me, such examination as the limited amount of leasure at my command has allowed. With several books of the series I was already familiar, having added greatly to the interest of several public exhibitions, while engaged in active school work, by selections from their pages. While there might not be found nothing offensively sectional in our school literature, I must be allowed to say that it is with feelings of both pleasure and pride that I find in the Sterling Series, on Special Terms, a recognition of Southern talent. I am glad, too, to learn that their publication is to be transferred to our own State. Southern independence will be best established by producing, as far as possible, every necessary for the supply of all our wants, both material and mental, upon our own soil. I will only add that I would be glad of to see the books extensively used.
Respectfully yours,
GUSTAVUS J. ORR,
State School Commissioner.
Atlanta, Ga., May 24, 1872.
J. W. BURKE & CO., Publishers,
aug2-d1f Macon, Georgia.

TWO DAILY CONNECTIONS
BY THE
Blue Mountain ROute,
VIA
Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad and its Connections.
PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 4:05 P. M. train of Western and Atlantic Railroad arrive at Rome at 10 P. M., making close connection with
The Mail Train
of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving

Selma at	7 A. M.
Cowles	4 45 P. M.
Meridian	4 45 P. M.
Jackson	12 00 Night.
Vicksburg	3 35 A. M.

Also, make close connection at CALERA with trains of South and North Alabama Railroad, arriving at

Montgomery	2 25 A. M.
Mobile	6 30 P. M.
New Orleans	1 50 A. M.

The Road has been recently equipped and its equipment is not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish.
☞ No change of cars between Rome and Selma.
PULLMAN PALACE CARS
run through from ROME VIA SELMA to VICKSBURG without change.
No Delay at Terminal Points.
Passengers leaving Atlanta by 8 30 A. M. train of W. & A. R. R., make close connections at Rome with
FAST EXPRESS TRAIN
of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma at 12 30 A. M.
Fare as low as by any other Route.
☞ Purchase Tickets via Kingston at the General Ticket Office. JOHN B. PECK,
General Passenger Agent, Patton, Ala.
R. G. BARNEY,
General Superintendent.
REAU CAMPBELL, Local Agent.
june6—d1f No. 4 Kimball House.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!
Having secured the services of
Atlanta and New Orleans
SHORT LINE!
ALL RAIL!
Only one Change of Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.
ON and after November 24th, 1872, Double Daily Passenger Trains will run on this line as follows:

Leave Atlanta	6 50	A. M.
Arrive at Montgomery	5 25	P. M.
Leave Atlanta	8 00	P. M.
Arrive at Montgomery	6 00	A. M.
Leave Montgomery	6 00	P. M.
Arrive at Mobile	7 30	A. M.
Leave Montgomery	8 00	A. M.
Arrive at Mobile	5 30	P. M.
Leave Mobile	8 30	P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	2 25	P. M.
Leave Mobile	5 45	P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	11 30	P. M.

Passengers leaving here at 8 00, P. M., will make close connection at Montgomery for Selma, Vicksburg, Monroe, and all intermediate points.
Pullman's Palace Sleeping cars run through to Mobile, New Orleans, Selma, York, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg without change.
Passengers will remember that this route (via West Point) is the shortest, quickest, most reliable and only double daily line from Atlanta to the following points:
Columbus, Ga., Montgomery,
Mobile, Selma, Birmingham,
Tuscaloosa and Eufaula, Ala.
Meridian, Jackson,
Vicksburg, Miss.,
New Orleans, Shreveport and Monroe
Louisiana, Jefferson, Galveston,
and all points in TEXAS, Northern and Central Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.
By this line you save time and distance, being
46 Miles Shorter
to Selma and all points west of Selma, and
101 Miles Shorter
to MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS and all points in Texas, Northern and Central Mississippi and Alabama, than via Blue Mountain, or Selma Rome and Dalton route.
296 Miles Shorter
to New Orleans and Galveston than by Chattanooga, Corinth and Grand Junction, or Memphis and Charleston Railroad route.
365 Miles Shorter
to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points on Red River than by Chattanooga and Memphis.
AVOIDING 614 MILES STEAM BOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
and an indefinite delay on wharf boat at the mouth of Red River.

EMIGRANTS
Are particularly requested to notice the many advantages of this line over all others. No discrimination made in rate or time on account of being Emigrants.
When contracting in large parties special cars will be furnished for changes and carried through to New Orleans, Jackson or Vicksburg, without transfer.
The recent completion of this magnificent Road over Tennessee and Mobile River forms an unbroken all rail connection between Atlanta and New Orleans.
No Boating nor Omnibus fare charged on the line. Passengers are cautioned against representations to the contrary.
Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
This route is not the shortest, but most comfortable and best winter route to
Memphis, Tenn.,
Little Rock, Ark.,
Grenada, Okaloosa
and Corinth, Miss.,
Through tickets on sale at the General Ticket Office in Union Passenger Depot to all points above named.
Free changes as low as by any other route. Be careful though to all terminal points.
Be sure and ask for tickets via West Point Management.
J. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. J. BONNACKER,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
C. JORDAN,
Gen'l Sup't Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Georgia Railroad Depot, Augusta.
july20—co11—dan28-d1f

CUMMINGS AND DULUTH
HACK LINE.
J. W. JAMES & CO. are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a day, between Cumming and Duluth, leaving Duluth at 8 o'clock, connecting with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Mail train, and Cumming at 11 o'clock, as mail arrives and is sent. Leave Cole's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrive in Duluth at 3 o'clock, P. M., in time for the afternoon train to Atlanta. Leave Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Cole's Hotel in Cumming, at 12 o'clock, M.
J. W. JAMES & CO.
Cumming, Ga. Terms moderate.
jan21—d1w

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
Georgia Railroad.
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6 30	o'clock, A. M
Leaves Atlanta	6 35	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 40	P. M
Arrives at Augusta	6 50	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6 15	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	6 15	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 20	A. M
Arrives at Augusta	6 30	A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 40	P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 45	A. M
Arrives Atlanta	7 50	A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	7	P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.
DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1 45	A. M
Leaves Macon	1 35	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1 35	P. M
Arrives at Macon	7 45	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	2 00	P. M
Leaves Macon	10 30	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 00	A. M
Arrives at Macon	5 30	P. M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.
NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	9 30	P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	5 30	A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8 30	A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 37	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	4 35	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15	A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	1 50	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	9 15	A. M

FAST LINE TO NEW YORK.

Leaves Atlanta	4 15	P. M
Arrives at Dalton	9 47	P. M

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN FROM DALTON.

Leaves Dalton	6 00	A. M
Arrives in Atlanta	1 33	P. M

Savannah via Macon and Western and Macon and Brunswick Railroads.

Leave Atlanta at	2 05	P. M.
Connect with the Macon and Brunswick Railroad at Macon at	8 30	P. M.
Arrive at Savannah	8 35	A. M.

Schedule of Rome Railroad.
DAY TRAIN.

Leave Rome	7 15	A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	8 30	A. M.
Leave Kingston	9 00	A. M.
Arrive at Rome	10 00	A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	2 30	P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	10 00	P. M.
Leave Kingston	1 30	P. M.
Arrive at Rome	3 05	P. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.
TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1873.

Leave Atlanta	8 30	A. M.	9 30	P. M
Arrive Chattanooga	4 37	P. M.	5 22	A. M
Arrive Nashville	10 30	A. M.	1 05	P. M
Arrive McKenzie	2 30	A. M.	8 30	P. M
Arrive Memphis	2 10	P. M.	2 35	A. M
Arrive Little Rock			6 20	P. M
Arrive Richmond	12 30	P. M.	12 01	A. M
Arrive Union City	10 30	A. M.	10 30	P. M
Arrive Columbus	12 00	noon.	12 00	m'd't
Arrive St. Louis	10 15	P. M.	7 00	A. M
Arrive Louisville	8 45	A. M.	9 55	P. M

ALBERT B. WRENN,
Southeast Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leave Griffin	1 00	P M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45	P M
Leaves Newnan	7 00	A M
Arrives at Griffin	9 47	A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.
Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
MIXED PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	8 00	P M
Arrives at West Point	12 40	A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point	1 00	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 50	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	6 50	A. M
Arrives at West Point	11 42	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West Point	3 25	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	7 50	P M

Air-Line Railroad.
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta	6 45	A M
Arrive at End of Track	12 16	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves End of Track	1 00	P M
Arrive at Atlanta	6 31	P M

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
HAMILTON'S BUCHU AND DANDELION,
Removes from the blood, the cause of Rheumatism, by increasing the action of the KIDNEYS AND LIVER. These are the scavengers of the system, and carry out its waste particles, which, if not carried out, become fruitful sources of disease and death. W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars free. Stafford Manufacturing Company, 66 Fulton street, New York.
TO BOOK CANVASSERS.
A NEW WAY of running a book. Can sell thousands. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., 129 East 28th-st., New York City.
WANTED. A SEWING MACHINE for family use, or act as agent, address WASHINGTON SEWING MACHINE CO., Boston Mass.
TO THE WORKING CLASS, male or female. $70 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods to start with sent free by mail. Address, with 6 cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 36 Cortland street, New York.
"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide. Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Shirt, etc. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & Co., publishers, Phila.
DON'T
Be Deceived, but for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness and bronchial difficulties, use only WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.
Worthless imitations are on the market, but the only Scientific preparation of Carbolic Acid for Lung diseases is when chemically combined with other well known remedies as in WELLS' TABLETS, and all parties are cautioned against using any other.
In all cases of irritation of the mucous membrane these Tablets should be freely used, their cleansing and healing properties are astonishing.
Be warned, never neglect a cold, it is easily cured in its incipient state, when it becomes chronic the cure is exceedingly difficult, use Wells' Carbolic as a specific.
JOHN Q. HILLOCG, 18 Platt St.,
Sole Agents for United States.
Price 25 cents a box. Send for Circular.
The immense sale, 10,000 In One Month on
LIVINGSTONE 26 yrs in AFRICA
is having. PROVES it above all other, the book the MASSES WANT. It goes like WILDFIRE. Over 600 pages, only $2.50. MORE AGENTS WANTED.
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